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KEYSTONE

FRUITS

ORNAMENTAL
TREES

SHRUBS



THE KEYSTONE
RED APPLE




THE KEYSTONE
YELLOW APPLE

LIBRARY
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Keystone State Nurseries
NURSERIES
AT NEW GALILEE, PA.
LITTLE BEAVER VALLEY
PITTSBURGH, PA.



KEYSTONE SUNRISE

KEYSTONE MAXWELL

KEYSTONE MORROW

KEYSTONE PURE GOLD

KEYSTONE HOTTES ELBERTA

EARLY ELBERTA

Words of Thankful Appreciation



J. M. GEORGE



F. R. GEORGE



D. G. GEORGE

OVER a quarter of a century ago we concluded that nursery stock should be propagated more scientifically than by the ordinary methods. Our idea was to propagate from producing specimens of well known records for productiveness and quality. That our method has proven successful is evident by the business we are doing today. We started in a small way, distributing our stock to our friends and neighbors and continued to branch out a little each year, depending upon the recommendation given our stock by satisfied customers. Our business enjoyed healthy growth year after year and kept us hustling to supply the demand. We have each season increased our planting and have many times enlarged our buildings and acreage, and because of the satisfaction our stock has given our friends—customers—our business has grown until today we are doing ten times the business we did a few years ago and over triple the business we did four years ago.

BE CERTAIN YOUR NURSERYMEN ARE RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE

Mr. B. C. Forbes, foremost financial authority in this country, recently stated that "the officers of a successful company should be very elated over their success because no business could be successful year after year without efficient, honest management, and that a business can be no larger than its head." We accordingly have excellent grounds for being very much gratified with the standing of KEYSTONE STATE NURSERIES.

We found that by propagating from bearing trees of exceptional good qualities our trees began to bear younger, bore more uniform crops of better colored and better flavored fruit than trees grown in the usual manner from limbs from trees in the nursery row.

In 1914, July 18th issue of The Rural New Yorker, there appeared an article regarding Mr. Shamel in which he claims that his work in bud selection from certain superior trees enabled him to cut the "drone" trees out. We wrote Mr. Shamel a few days ago asking him if he were still of the opinion that productiveness and quality was increased by bud selection. He wrote that after 12 years additional careful investigation he is more certain than ever that his theory was correct. This also bears out our experience regarding propagating from trees that produced normal crops of fine fruit year after year under adverse circumstances.

In preparing this little catalogue we feel greatly indebted to Prof. Shamel as well as other scientific propagators. The experience and experiments by such men as Colonel G. B. Brackett, Hon. E. A. Reihl, Prof. Benjamin Douglas, Hon. Parker Earle, Prof. H. E. Van Deman and the wizard of horticulture, Luther Burbank, have rendered services to the American people that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Not least among these men is Mr. Moncrief who gave up much valuable time and spent large sums of money to give the American people better fruit.

More and Better Fruits

It is conceded by all authorities that corn and other grains can be improved by seed selection. Stock breeders found out long ago that by careful breeding they could produce champion milkers. Poultrymen have, by the same method, increased egg production. Without question, the law of selection applies with even greater force to fruit, because a piece of the original productive tree is united direct with the seedling root, and this bud or scion becomes an actual part of the tree, and consequently must have a stronger influence than in the case of seeds which produce an entire new stalk.

We heartily agree and have demonstrated that Prof. Shamel was right when he said, "we can greatly improve the size, flavor, color and quality of fruit, make trees come into bearing several years earlier, cause them to bear full crops every favorable year instead of biannually, and render them largely resistant to certain insect enemies and diseases by means of a simple process which takes effect at once.

"This method is simply the propagation of fruit trees, by means of buds taken from matured trees of perfect health and known record of production instead of using buds from young nursery trees, which have never born fruit or shown individual merit."

By choosing buds and scions from trees of high production, superior quality and regularity of crops we ultimately eliminate the poor producers.

GRATEFUL TO OUR FRIENDS

We do not wish to impress you that we are arrogant about our success because we feel that we owe it to the good friends that have assisted us in locating the trees of great productiveness and high quality. Also to the professional men that have worked year in and year out to benefit the fruit growers of the country—but most especially our good friends—customers.

We appreciate the responsibility and dependency of the planter upon our stock being better and more reliable than the ordinary goods sent out. Therefore, we are not endeavoring to develop the largest nursery in the world, but a nursery that can be given the personal attention of the men that are vitally interested in it. We also engage the best men obtainable to assist in the superintendency of our business and in the propagation of our stock.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL NURSERY EXPERIENCE.

Over a quarter of a century ago J. M. George began growing nursery stock, and from that time until the present has given his whole time and energy to producing the best nursery stock that can be grown. His sons, Frank R. George and David G. George, have grown up in the business. The first work they ever did was in the nurseries. All the work they ever have done is in connection with the nurseries, having devoted their lives to this work. They have learned, under scientific propagators and by years of experience, the best methods of preparing the soil, planting the seeds and seedlings, budding and grafting, cultivating, digging, packing and the most modern and scientific up-to-date methods of developing and delivering the best in Nursery Stock.

We assure and offer to every planter the benefit of our many years of experience, our hearty co-operation, whether it is a small lot for home use or a large commercial undertaking.

KEYSTONE STATE NURSERIES, Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Best In Nursery Stock

"Trees True to Name, and Where to Get Them"

Every tree or plant leaving our nurseries must have the approval of a member of our firm. They must be absolutely healthy and True to Name.

TO INSURE THE PLANTER AGAINST LOSS

we secure propagating wood from bearing trees, trees that, by their record for productiveness and high quality of fruit, have attracted the attention of fruit growers; and regardless of the cost, we secure propagating wood from these extraordinary productive and profitable trees.

THE FOUNDATION OF YOUR PLANTING

is the Nursery that supplies you with your trees and plants. In buying our trees you secure the best. We located our nurseries in the beautiful Ohio River Valley because here the climate and soil are just right for growing vigorous, hardy, thrifty trees and plants. Here our winters come on very gradually, ripening the trees slowly and perfectly, preparing them to withstand the cold, snappy weather during January and February, when the thermometer gets down to 25 or more below zero, hardening the trees and giving them an exceptionally rugged vitality. The blending of this ideal climate with our splendid fertile soils produces trees and plants that assure the planter satisfaction and profit.

TO INSURE THE PLANTER THE BEST TREES

that can be grown in the world, we secure our Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Rose and other seedlings, that cannot now be grown successfully in this country, from Europe, where, it is agreed by all authorities, the best seedlings in the world are produced. This costs us big money but it assures the planter long-lived, vigorous, healthy, profitable trees. Our Peach seedlings are grown from pits of wild peaches gathered for us in the mountain regions where there is no scale, yellows or other dangerous pests or diseases. **Our Seedlings, Pits and Cuttings are planted in specially prepared fertile soil adapted to the respective varieties, assuring them vigorous, healthy root growth.** These are propagated at the proper time from select strains "true to name." The stock is then trimmed and kept healthy and free from disease by proper care and spraying during the years required to grow strictly first class, Superior Quality stock of the right size for successful transplanting.

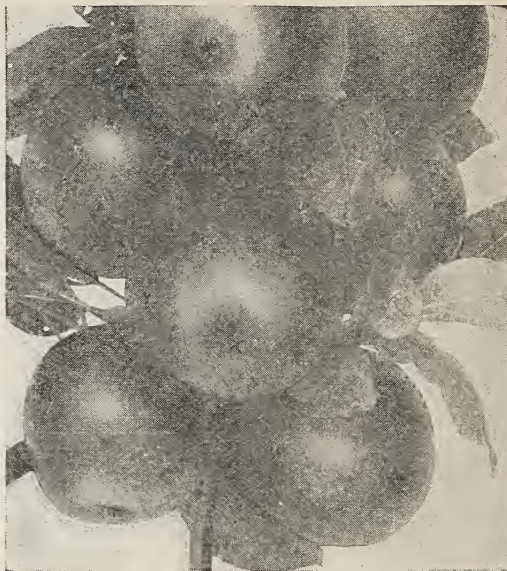
OUR TREES and shrubs are all growing on new land—virgin soil—that has not been "treed," worked over and worn out by successive years of tree production.

OUR STOCK IS HEALTHY and vigorous. We have never had a tree or shrub destroyed in our Nurseries on account of scale or any other disease.

Under our direct selling plan—

FROM GROWER TO PLANTER

You receive stock carefully packed and delivered to you promptly and in first class condition, at practically the cost of production plus one profit.



KEYSTONE RED APPLE

At its best when many varieties are turning mealy and dry

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR RECORD

and reputation for absolutely reliable and dependable stock that comes into bearing young and produces the very best. We are careful to guard this reputation, and make sure that every KEYSTONE tree shipped out of our nurseries is worthy of our reputation and deserving of your confidence and patronage.

OUR TREES ARE WARRANTED TRUE

We replace FREE any that prove otherwise. If we are out of a sort we will supply one of equal quality and season (our experts making the selection), unless customer instructs that no substitution is to be made. In that case the value of the stock short will be deducted from order.

In ordering use care to give us your full name, address and shipping point, written plainly. If you do not wish to pay cash with order, give us the name of your Banker or the Merchant with whom you do business.

We wish you to have the same confidence in us and are pleased to refer you to The Colonial Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., The Federal Title & Trust Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., Dun or Bradstreet, or any of the leading business houses in this part of Pennsylvania. That our business relations may be satisfactory and permanent we should have absolute confidence in each other and we are glad to ship you our goods and permit you to pay for them after you receive them.

KEYSTONE STATE NURSERIES.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry
Horticultural and Pomological Investigations:
Riverside, Calif., Nov. 26, 1923.

Mr. J. M. George,
Keystone State Nurseries,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir—Your favor of November 20th is at hand and in reply I will say that we are even more decidedly of the opinion as to the desirability of bud selection for the improvement of fruit varieties than we were in 1912. This condition has developed as a result of a large number of progeny studies of systematic selections of bud wood. A large and ever increasing number of orchards grown from these selected buds has demonstrated that commercially bud selection pays through the improved production of the crops. We have also definite and conclusive experimental evidence that the quantity as well as the quality can be improved through the selection of bud wood from inherently superior bud variations.

A. D. SHAMEL,
Physiologist.



Note the strong, immense root system of this Keystone Peach Tree



Proper Digging and Packing

of young trees is also very important if you are to have a good foundation. We not only know how to grow trees right; we know how to dig and pack them to reach you fresh and in prime condition, full of vitality and growing qualities. Our trees are lifted in a manner to preserve all the main roots and as fast as dug are hauled to our packing houses where they are protected from sun and air.

Our superior "trees of quality" are cheap at our reasonable prices, while cheaply propagated and poorly grown trees are "a delusion and a snare," and instead of producing profitable crops give nothing but disappointment and loss.

The High Cost of "Cheap" Trees

Almost invariably where you find a failure in fruit growing you will find "cheap stock" the basic cause. **THE APPARENT SAVING OF A FEW DOLLARS** when buying nursery stock has shipwrecked many a fruit growing enterprise that otherwise should have proven successful and profitable. Beware of the cheap tree! A good tree that is healthy, vigorous and free from disease, comes into bearing young, produces abundant crops of beautiful, delicious fruit, is cheap even at One Hundred Dollars when you take into consideration the many years of its productiveness; while an unscientifically propagated "cheap tree" is an expense and disappointment even if you get it or nothing. Should it live and come into bearing, which it is not likely to do, it would produce but limited, straggly crops of inferior fruit, and only over a very short period, because it does not have the vitality to withstand the elements.



Rome Beauty 16 months after planting. Keystone select strain Red Rome Beauty bears young.

Keystone select strain Yellow Transparent 16 months after planting.

If You Want Truly Good All Trees Labeled True to Variety

you must pay our reasonable prices to get them. Plant our reliable trees propagated from bearing parentage and you will not be disappointed. Our "high quality" trees are the result of over a quarter of a century of experience and sincere endeavor to produce the best, and after these years of success we have proof that our goods have genuine merit. **Our customers are our best advertisements** and clearly demonstrate that our methods of growing "high quality trees" for a reasonable price are sound.

Our regular men, the men that are with us year after year, are just as sincerely interested in the success of our company and the satisfaction of the customers as if the business was their own. They have given their "word of honor" that they will not mislabel any trees. Their word is just as good as "their oath" or "bond," and by the way, we believe any honest man's word is.

TERMS ON WHICH OUR STOCK IS SOLD.

We agree that our trees and plants are to be in good condition when they reach the purchaser. Should the package show that it has been damaged in transit, have the freight or express agent write on your receipt "Received in damaged condition," take the shipment home and do your part to save all trees and plants, and immediately send us a list of the damage, together with the receipted freight bill, and we will send you other stock to replace that which is lost or damaged.

"The Fairest Men in the Nursery Business"

"Keystone Nurseries.

"I was visiting my sister recently. We were in the sewing room chatting and visiting. A strange man came to the house and I soon learned that he was selling Nursery Stock for a firm claiming to be the largest in the world. He had just about persuaded my brother-in-law to place an order with him when I felt it was my duty to interfere. I stepped into the room where they were talking and said to Samuel, 'If you are going to buy any nursery stock, I wish you would buy it from Mr. George. We have been dealing with this company for a good many years. Their stock has always proven reliable and true to name. If a tree or plant dies they make replacement promptly without any coaxing upon our part. When you can get such trees as they sell, you cannot afford to take any chance on planting others. Why, we had one peach tree that bore a few peaches the first summer it was planted, and two of them matured. The second year the Morrow Peach grew over a peck of the biggest, finest yellow delicious peaches I ever tasted.

"I of course felt sorry to interfere with another salesman's work, but at the same time I felt it my duty to my sister and her husband to tell them where they could buy the best trees from a fair dealing company.

**Mrs. Charles Metz,
New Middletown, Ohio."**

Thousands of our trees and plants are sold annually through the recommendation given our goods and firm by pleased patrons.

U. S. Census Bureau

The last United States census report showed hundreds of thousands fewer fruit trees growing now than there were ten years ago. This, in the face of the fast increasing population, assures big profits to the fruit grower. Plant our high quality trees of selected varieties, give them care and you are sure of splendid profits. You can make \$30.00 per acre land worth \$500.00 per acre. **Grow Intercrops (Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, etc.)** between the rows, thus giving the trees splendid cultivation and bringing the orchard into bearing while your land is producing good profits from the Small Fruits until the trees begin to bear.

Small Orders

We are pleased to handle the orders of the small planter and will gladly give him advice and instructions to assure him a success that will place him among the large growers.

Mr. A. D. Jacks, Ohio, says "trees I got two years ago are looking fine and one Jonathan has fruit buds on it now."

KEYSTONE NURSERIES BIG CROP, EARLY BEARING APPLE TREES

Today it tops all others in market prices and the most sought after fruit for the table. The shrewd landowners for years to come will continue to enjoy the greatest prosperity from Apple trees. Insure your future by planting an Apple orchard this season. There is no trick in growing fruit, just follow the instructions our Horticulturists and this office will gladly give you.

Plant "Fillers" to Make the Orchard Pay Quickly

Plant Peach, or early bearing Apples, between your permanent Apple trees, and between these "Fillers" plant Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry or other small fruits, and in a very few months after planting you will reap a rich reward. The care and cultivation you give the small fruits insures your trees coming into bearing younger.

Do Not Plant Many Varieties

In commercial orchards, big buyers like beautiful fruit like KEYSTONE APPLE and SUNRISE and MORROW PEACH in large quantities.

All fruits recommended have been thoroughly tested. We never offer a new fruit until fully informed and satisfied that it is worthy of our indorsement, and you may plant them with confidence that they are far better than old sorts of the same season.



The above photo shows grafts of the ordinary type, as commonly made. Single root, and joint tied only with string or raffia.

The Keystone Method

of "Whole-Root" grafting (at right). Note the large root system, also the manner in which the graft is wrapped and "wiped" with wax, like a plumber's joint, making an air-tight, watertight, perfect union.

It will pay you to plant Keystone Trees with "Whole - Roots"



HERE IS THE OPINION OF A LARGE ORCHARDIST

A matter of dollars and cents.

"Thirteen years ago I planted that south east forty to apples—got the trees from a good firm, choice varieties—fine, vigorous trees—and you can see for yourself they've made a first-class growth. When it comes to bearing, that's a different story. Some trees bear good crops nearly every year; on others the fruit is scattering—poorly distributed, and some are almost barren.

"Nine years ago I planted the adjoining forty to selected strain trees. You ought to see those Winesap rows now. You can go the whole length of the orchard and find every tree loaded—row after row of fine, big, dark red apples—not a loafer among them.

"Same soil, same varieties, same cultivation, same care—yet those selected strain trees last year bore double the crop of the twelve-year-old orchard. They have made the same record again this year. In nine years the selected "forty" has netted me three times the amount produced by the other orchard in thirteen years.

"I would gladly pay \$5.00 a tree if I could make that thirteen-year-old orchard bear like the forty acres of selected strain trees.

(Signed) JOHN ALTER."

We offer Genuine Select Strain Winesap.



Keystone Apple Tree loaded with fruit. The best Red Winter Apple

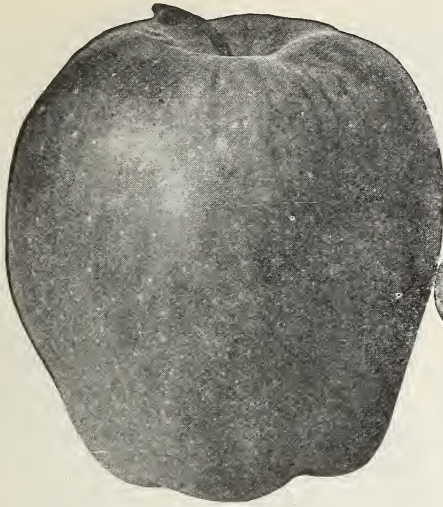
See Illustration on Front Cover

"THE KEYSTONE RED APPLE"

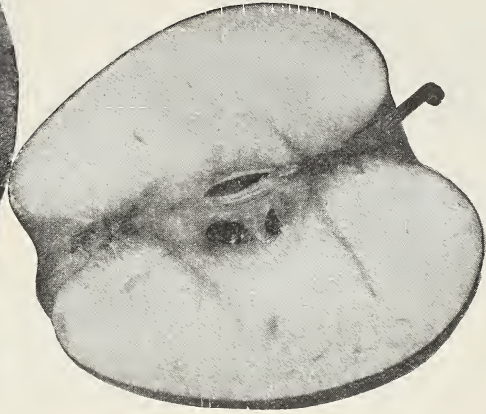
The Most Beautiful and Delicious Apple in All the World.

Possesses the good qualities hoped for in an Apple. It is all Apple in every sense of the word, but so very superior to everything in the apple family that it is in a "Class" by itself.

Beautiful rich, dark red, firm skin. It is of even, symmetrical form and the "quality" is delicious-excellent. Flesh sound and has the ability to hold every particle of alluring flavor and aroma during long months of storage. It keeps well until late in the spring in an ordinary cellar or pit, and in better condition than any other apple. It has a fine, delicious, indescribable flavor and sprightliness that no other apple possesses. None of the pithy, punkiness that develops in most apples after fully ripe or after being in storage a while. It has great shipping and long keeping qualities and produces larger crops under adverse conditions than any other variety. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy and disease-resistant, comes into bearing very young and is the most consistent regular producer of good crops of any apple.



Keystone Prize Delicious



BEARS YOUNG
Heavy Bearing
Best Quality

Keystone Prize Delicious

**The Best Strain
of Delicious**

Not a new variety but an extraordinary type of the well known Red Delicious originated by Jesse Hiatt of Peru, Iowa, many years ago.

Several years were spent in search of the highest type of bearing Delicious trees, **real mother** trees worthy of propagation. An early bearing, heavy producing orchard was sought. An orchard of 200 trees was found. In this orchard one tree was a marvel—always ahead of the others in performance, the Prize tree in a Prize Orchard surrounded on all sides by Delicious trees—on the same soil and with the same care—it outstripped every companion year after year in the race for quality and quantity.

Keystone Prize Delicious bore $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels its 6th year, 6 bushels its 7th year and 10 bushels its 8th year.

If you want trees that will bear good fruit regularly and abundantly, plant **Keystone Prize Delicious**. Prove in your own orchard that it pays and pays big to plant trees with a performance record behind them.

Remember that all our leading varieties of fruits are guaranteed propagated from selected bearing strains.

See Illustration
on Front Cover

Keystone Yellow

**The Finest
Yellow Apple**

Delicious quality, bright Golden Yellow apple shaped similar to Red Delicious, but without the knobs at the blossom end; comes into bearing very young, usually producing some fruit the second year. Extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bore fruit seasons when late frosts destroyed the fruit of all other varieties.

Mr. Amsler reports his two-year-old trees bearing from 9 to 12 fine apples the second year. We unreservedly recommend this apple as being the best yellow delicious quality, long-keeping winter apple discovered to date. It makes an excellent companion for Red Delicious and our **Keystone Prize Delicious** and should be planted extensively in every commercial orchard as well as for home use. It is proving a big money maker.

The latest report proves that this wonderful delicious apple is adapted to any part of the United States. Trees at 14 months from planting in Orchard are bearing fruit. Two-year trees from 6 to 14 apples per tree. Our trees grown here in the North come into bearing very young. The wood of our trees is just about as hard as hickory, and not compared to trees overgrown by chemicals and unusual soil.

Original Strain Delicious

We guarantee our Red Delicious to be of the original strain Delicious discovered by Mr. Hiatt of East Peru, Iowa. Our Red Delicious variety is the same as grown in the famous orchard of Mr. C. M. Fette, Hannibal, Mo., and Belmont Farms Orchard, Mr. C. L. Witheral, Proprietor, Middlebury, Vt.



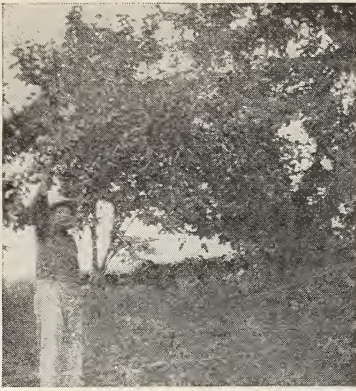
Mr. Amsler, with Giant Jeniton tree in background. Mr. Amsler has received as high as \$100.00 for a season's crop from this tree.

The orchard is a factory for fruit production. Every tree should be a worker. How important then to select efficient workers.

You can avoid disappointment and loafer "drone trees" if you plant only Keystone State Nurseries trees.



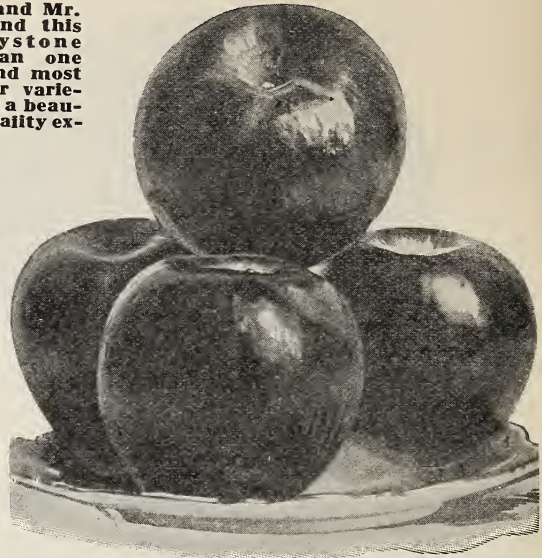
Original Strain Delicious



Three-year-old Winter Banana Tree "loaded" with fruit.

A constant search is maintained for trees of exceptional merit. We then use the buds and scions from mother trees for the propagation of our stock.

"Mr. Zundel and Mr. Shela have found this remarkable Keystone Winfield Stayman one of their best and most profitable winter varieties. The fruit is a beautiful dark red; quality excellent; comes into bearing young and a regular annual producer. When Mr. Zundel started in the orcharding business he was told where he could secure cheap nursery stock but after careful investigation he decided on KEYSTONE TREES. Will now plant nothing else and his neighbors, formerly advocates of cheap trees, are now planting KEYSTONE Trees."



Keystone Winfield Stayman

A remarkable strain of Stayman Winesap. Stayman is often inclined to poor color. Keystone Winfield Stayman largely overcomes this tendency as good color and heavy regular yields are fixed qualities of this strain. Our trees are propagated from bearing trees.

Keystone Winter Banana

Wonderful waxen yellow Apple, delightful flavor, crisp and juicy. Good quality; early bearer. Blooms late; keeps all winter. Mr. David Kane of Indiana has a wonderful tree of this popular variety. Renowned for its regular annual bearing and evenly distributed crop of large, well colored Apples of finest quality. Our strain is propagated from his tree, and our Keystone Winter Banana trees have proven that proper breeding in trees is just as essential as in stock raising.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—An old and tried variety. Pale yellow. Transparent and Liveland are better. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good. August.

Liveland Raspberry—Early summer. The queen of all summer apples. Earliest and best. Hardy in bud and bloom. Never twig blights. Splendid cooker.

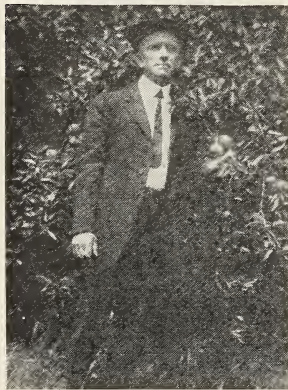
Red Astrachan Ey.—Summer. Beautiful early Russian apple.

Red June—A brilliant flashing red early apple.

Starr—Bright yellow. Medium to large. We consider Duchess much harder and more profitable.

Sweet Bough—Medium size, pale yellow, sweet with a delightful flavor. Ideal sweet apple for dessert.

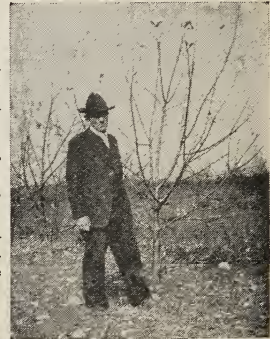
YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Good, crisp, sub-acid, fragrant fruit of beautiful appearance and a big money maker. Tree comes into heavy bearing extremely young—often the second or third year, and bears every year. We offer a very superior strain.



Mr. Shela of Ohio, standing by his WINFIELD STAYMAN which bore 3 years after planting.

Alexander Benoni
Early Ripe
Early Colton
Williams

Wilson
Summer Ross
Summer Queen
Summer Banana



Mr. Zundel and 3-year Keystone Winfield Stayman tree that bore 1 bushel of fruit at 3 years.

We Can Also Supply

Fall Apples

Buckingham Imp—Large red, crisp, juicy.

Cortland Apple—Originated at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Recommended as a very fine, productive Red Winter Apple of long keeping and delicious qualities. We propagated from the orchard of Wm. Hotaling, Kinderhook, N. Y., who, over his own signature, guaranteed the propagating wood he sold us to be genuine Cortland. We consider this Apple well worthy of trial.

DUCHESS—Extremely hardy, beautiful and early. Came from Russia. For apple pies and sauce, Duchess has no peer. Above medium size; striped bright red.

Fall Pippin—A large rich yellow apple; good for eating out of hand and fine for cooking.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Red, flesh white and juicy. Small. **Malden Blush**—An old widely known yellow apple. Wealthy better.

Pound Sweet—Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking.

Rambo Imp—Largest and best of this strain.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow, striped with red.

WEALTHY—Most valuable fall apple. It is the very best of its season. Large shining red fall apple, smooth and uniform. The tree bears extremely young, frequently in the nursery row. **Our strain is of Northern origin** and the best of this great fall apple, the money maker.

We Can Also Supply

Chenango Strawberry
Early Melon
Fall Pippin

Henry Clay
Mother
Wolf River



J. M., F. R. and D. G. George inspecting a block of 80,000 two-year Apple Trees in their nurseries. These men are from 5'11" to 6'2" tall. This will give you an idea of the size of these trees.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK—Large, dark red, long keeper. Quality not of the best.

BALDWIN—Our strain is from the famous Orchard of Baldwin and the propagating wood of our strain was taken from the best trees in this excellent orchard. It was noted for its very early bearing qualities and fruit of extra large size, bright red color, very late keeper, and a splendid shipper. This strain overcomes many of the unpopular species of the ordinary Baldwin.

BENTLEY SWEET—Handsome red winter, long keeping sweet apple. Profitable for market. The best strain was discovered by Keystone State Nurseries in Columbiana County, Ohio. All trees propagated from it.

Black Ben Davis—Brilliant in color, deep red. Better than old Ben. Good keeper. Early bearer.

CENTENNIAL APPLE—A novelty by Mr. Cassel. A red Apple of excellent quality. Begins ripening about the time of Red Astrachan and continues to ripen fruit until fall. Recommended for those having room for but one tree.

CORTLAND APPLE—See fall apples.

DELICIOUS—Keystone Prize Delicious, the best of this variety. See page 5.

ENSEE—This beautiful, large size, delicious quality Apple was discovered by Mr. E. N. Cox. It very closely resembles the best type of Rome Beauty. Is considered by many to be very much superior to that variety. Our trees were propagated from the original strain. Bearing trees buds supplied us by U. T. Cox of Proctorville, Ohio, one of the leading orchardists of the country. Mr. Cox is noted for the very fine Ensee and Rome Beauty Apples produced in his orchard. We spare no expense to secure propagating work from trees noted for their early bearing and fine color; fruit of the highest quality.

GANO—Very similar to Black Ben Davis. Some authorities claim Black Ben Davis is Gano. Productive. Handsome red.

GIANT JENITON—Mr. Amsler, the Orchard King of Western Pennsylvania, recommends this Apple as being a sure, annual bearer; always commands the highest market price; considers it the most profitable of any variety in his orchard. We guarantee our trees to be the **genuine Amsler strain** of Giant Jeniton.

Golden Russet—Vigorous grower, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; hardy, long keeper.

Grimes Golden—This splendid apple has held first place among all yellow winter varieties and is still King of them.

JONATHAN—After many years of selection we offer the ideal type of the famous Jonathan family. Fruit extremely large, very dark red, commanding a premium price over ordinary Jonathan. Young trees of this strain begin bearing very young. Trees are stronger, sturdier growers than the average Jonathan. Our trees were secured from the discoverer of this famous variety, Mr. A. Jack Carol, Ohio, who writes to the introducer: "The trees I got of you 2 years ago are looking fine and 1 Jonathan has fruit buds on it now."

KEYSTONE—See description, page 4.

KING—The genuine Tompkins County strain. Large red with yellow stripes. November to April.

McIntosh—A tender, juicy apple. Uniform in size, a beautiful crimson and flesh crisp and delicate—almost snow white. Extremely hardy, and bears young. Early Winter.

Mammoth Black Twig—An improved strain of M. B. T. Valuable for long keeping and handsome appearance. Winfield Stayman Winesap is best of all this type of apples.

NORTHERN SPY—From the profitable orchard of David Scarborough, N. Y. Scions being taken from young sturdy orchards will prove superior in early bearing, fine quality and regular crops. Mr. C. M. Fette wrote us about the Red Delicious scions he supplied us as follows: "Scions sent you today are from our very best trees. Have borne good crops each season when not frozen out and also had fine large Apples. We match any size of the Western Grown Delicious."

Northwestern Greeting—Large greenish yellow. Very hardy. A big money-maker in commercial orchards.

Newton Pippin (Albermarle)—Large yellow, very firm, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Very late keeper.

PERFECT—Similar to old Baldwin but neither are as good as our Improved Baldwin.

Paragon Winesap—Large size, high color and superior quality. Deep red, long keeper. Ours the genuine strain of large size.

Rambo—A fine flavored apple of medium size for home orchards.

Rhode Island Greening—Greenish yellow. Vigorous. Blooms late.

ROME BEAUTY—Dark red. Ohio strain from the orchard of U. T. Cox, Proctorville, Ohio, famous Rome Beauty expert. Produced fruit after killing late spring frost. Very profitable.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower, good bearer. Late winter.

Spitzenburg—Bright red. Peculiarly pleasing flavor.

Stark—Still popular in some sections. Large dull red.

Stayman Winesap—See description of our Winfield Stayman Winesap, page 6.

Talman Sweet—Medium size, pale yellow tinged with red. Firm, rich and sweet. Excellent cooker. Hardy and productive.

Wagner—Extremely hardy and largely planted in the North. Brilliant red, good quality. Vigorous early bearer.

WINESAP (Aldrich Strain)—A money maker. Dark red. 13-year parent tree produced 25 bushels.

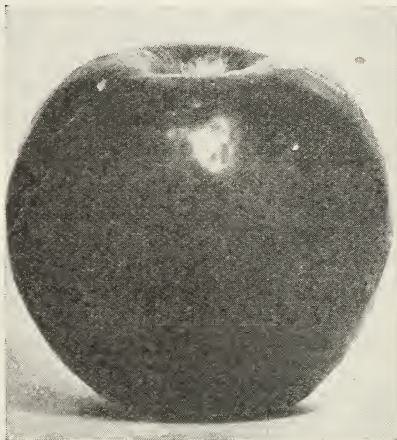
Winter Banana—See description of Keystone Winter Banana, page 6.

York Imperial—White shaded with crimson. Firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, good bearer. A popular Pennsylvania variety. Late winter.

We Can Also Supply

Albermarle Pippin
Bellflower Improved
Bismarck
Champion
Fallwater
Gideon
Hubbardston's Nonesuch
King David
Mann
Missouri Pippin

Opalescent
Pewaukee
Red Limbertwig
Roxbury Russet
Senator
Smith Cider
Seek-no-farther
Walbridge
Willow Twig
Wolf River



"KEYSTONE JONATHAN"—This apple has an established market demand and this strain of extra size quality always commands the highest price.

DWARF APPLES

Mature early bearing second year. Are especially desirable for corners or small lots. **BALDWIN, KEYSTONE DELICIOUS, SWEET BOUGH, DUCHESS, KEYSTONE, STAYMAN WINESAP, WEALTHY, GRIMES GOLDEN, KEYSTONE WINTER BANANA, YELLOW TRANSPARENT, KEYSTONE.**

CRAB APPLES

Florence—The hardest tree of all. A young and profuse bearer.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson. Very popular because of its large size and beauty.

Martha—Resembles Transcendent but larger; beautiful showy fruit, bears enormously. Bright yellow, shaded red. Vigorous.

Transcendent—Yellow striped with red. Crisp and juicy. Early bearer.

THE PEACH Everyone Can and Should Grow Them

Can you think of anything more delicious than a beautiful, fine, big, ripe, sun-kissed Peach? A great handful of sweet, tender, delicious, juicy, honeyed fruit flesh. The greatest creation of sunshine, air and all the best elements of nature. Truly the handiwork of God is great and his love for humanity is manifest in this wonderful, delicious fruit.

You do not have to wait long for results when you plant Our Peach Trees. They come into bearing young, frequently fifteen months after planting, and produce hundreds of dollars worth of fruit per acre.

Our seedlings are grown from wild pits and are not budded until they have stood in the nursery row one year, assuring you a hardy, well-rooted peach tree that can be depended upon for fruit and profits. Not to be compared with June buds, which are produced by budding the seedling and growing the tree complete the first year and are sold to unsuspecting buyers by many concerns. Professor Benjamin W. Douglas in *The Country Gentleman* for July 2nd, 1921, referring to June budded Peach trees, states:

"Such trees are always less vigorous and of course are smaller in size, and should never be used in the North."

They are never so productive or long-lived in any section as our Northern grown trees. For a long-lived, permanent, productive orchard, plant only our Superior "Quality," early bearing Peach trees of new and better varieties.

HOTTES ELBERTA

The discoverer writes: "I started on a search for a better Elberta. Finally in a Grand Valley Colorado Orchard I discovered a remarkable 3-year-old in an Elberta Orchard. This tree was loaded down with rich, gold, yellow peaches, overlaid with brilliant shades of red. Every Peach an extra size. The crop measured 6 full boxes. The fruit averaged almost one-half larger than other Elbertas. We watched this improved type for 3 years. Its continuous and heavy yield, huge size, superb quality, rich sugary flavor, firm texture, superb shipping qualities and extreme hardiness prove it a superior type of Elberta. See colored illustration on inside front cover.

MAXWELL (f)

An Exceedingly Big Money Maker

A strikingly beautiful, large, handsome yellow freestone Peach of the very finest texture and most delicious quality. **Extremely hardy in both bud and tree**, producing a large crop in 1921 when other varieties right on the same lot were practically a failure. This wonderful Peach originated in Allegheny County and was discovered by Mr. Wm. F. Maxwell, in whose honor it is named. It ripens in Allegheny County about August 10th. We know this to be one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Peach family that has been discovered in many years. Because of its immense size, attractive appearance and high quality it demands the highest market price and finds a ready sale. Sold last fall at \$5.00 per bushel. See colored illustration on inside front cover.

SUNRISE (f)

The Early Yellow Peach of the Age

A large yellow and red freestone, ripening two weeks ahead of the Early Crawford. Flesh beautiful golden yellow, highly flavored, juicy and delicious. Very large solid, heavy peach, with exceptionally small stone. Some specimens measuring **twelve inches** in circumference and weighing three-fourths of a pound. Youngest bearer of any large yellow peach ever introduced. Mr. Jackson planted in the spring of 1918, and one tree produced seventeen peaches in 1919. Many of his trees of this variety that same year bore from three to fifteen peaches. Other planters report equally good results. **Extremely hardy**, producing good crops when Elberta and Crawfords were killed. See colored illustration on inside front cover.

MORROW (f) Handsome, Delicious, Bears Young

In size, color, texture, flavor and shipping qualities, it far surpasses the old Elberta. Is extremely hardy, producing following severe winters when other varieties were killed. **This huge, glorious, freestone Peach**, with its blushing of vivid carmine, attracts instant attention. Is solid but melting. Flesh free from grain and stringiness; is of exquisite peachy flavor, without any of the bitter tang that is a drawback of the old Elberta. **Begins to bear very young** and produces large regular crops. The best of all mid-season Peaches. Ripens about same time as Elberta and out-sells it on any market. Mr. Morton of Pennsylvania said: "It is the handsomest and most delicious Peach I have ever seen. **Bears when others fall.**" See colored illustration on inside front cover.



"Dr. G. N. Gilbert of Illinois, with his little grandson inspecting Hottes Elberta."



Mrs. Morrow, the aged discoverer of Morrow Peach. She said: "It is the handsomest peach tree when in bloom I ever saw. Beautiful as an ornamental."

PURE GOLD PEACH BEARS SECOND YEAR

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of the 19th inst., would say that I purchased from your Mr. George some Pure Gold Peach Trees. These Trees all lived and came into bearing the second year and were true to name.

Should I be in the market for more Peach Trees in the future these would be my choice.

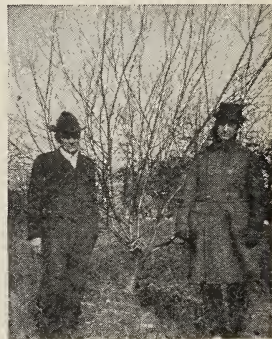
Yours very truly,

S. R. WRIGHT,
Middle Point, Ohio.

THE INTRODUCER OF JAPAN DREAM WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

Think of a Peach Tree starting fruit buds at the tender age of 4 months and maturing 44 fine peaches when 15 months old.

By constantly cutting from the best types, I have improved it from year to year until now it has fulfilled my dreams. Beautiful red in color. Once the people of a community get acquainted with Japan Dream you won't have to hunt a market—it will come to you.



Mr. Zundel (left), Mr. F. R. George at right. This Morrow Peach Tree, which Mr. Zundel planted, bore 2 bushels 3 years after planting. His Morrow Peaches won 1st in Sweepstakes Class, Columblana Fruit Show, 1923.

Pure Gold (F) GREATEST OF ALL LATE PEACHES

See Colored Illustration
Inside Front Cover

Latest yellow freestone. The largest, handsomest and best of all late Peaches. Ripe after all other good Peaches are gone. Mr. Smith of New York says: "By far the best late Peach." Mr. Wygant of Pennsylvania says: "The handsomest and best paying Peach I know." Mr. N. Halsey of Ohio says: "If I ever plant another orchard I shall plant from one-fourth to one-half Pure Gold. It has made me by far more money than any other Peach I Grow."

Keystone Peaches of Quality

(F) Free (C) Cling

Admiral Dewey (F)—A perfect freestone, with delicious yellow flesh. Hardy and produces well. Early.

Banner (F)—Late yellow freestone. Originated in Canada. Large golden yellow with crimson blush. Firm sweet flesh; small pit.

Belle of Georgia (F)—A very large peach of exceptionally high quality. White skin and flesh, handsome red cheeks.

Capt. Ede (F)—Large, excellent shipper, hardy, profitable. Mid-season.

Carman (F)—Early freestone. A new, hardy, rot-proof peach. Large, round, pale yellow blush on sunny side. White flesh, sweet.

Chair's Choice (F)—Late, large yellow, with red cheek, rich flavor, heavy bearer.

Champion (F)—Mid-season. Handsome, large creamy white with red cheek. Very superior flavor. Bears full crop when others fail.

Crawford's Early, Improved (F)—Very large, yellow, sweet and excellent. Mid-season.

Crawford's Late, Improved (F)—Largest yellow.

Crosby (F)—Yellow with carmine. Very small pit. Extremely hardy.

EARLY ELBERTA—A delicious yellow variety, immense size, golden yellow, frequently tinted with brilliant red. We guarantee our stock from original strain which was discovered by Dr. Gleason of Utah.

ELBERTA (Keystone Elberta) (F)—Greatest strain of this great old commercial variety. Every Peach an extra size. Smaller seed, sweeter meat, and rounder than old Elberta. T. C. Price of Pa. says: "Keystone Elberta set two years ago produced an average of 2½ bushels per tree, netting me \$6.75 per tree. This year my eight-year-old Elberta Peach trees failed entirely while KEYSTONE ELBERTA trees produced perfect peaches of the finest appearance and quality."—J. W. Broom, Ill.

ELBERTA (F)—Popular old market sort.

Fitzgerald (F)—Originated in Canada. Heavy bearer, fruiting young, invariably the second year. Very hardy. Early yellow.

Greensboro (C)—Very good, early white, hardy. A money-maker in commercial orchards.

J. H. HALE—Ripens here just before Elberta. Originated by the late J. H. Hale. Many of the leading authorities pronounce it "our best peach." Came through 22 degrees below zero without injuring it. Vigorous grower and early bearer. Our stock is of the original strain, trees secured direct from the original introducer of this remarkable Peach.

HOTTE'S ELBERTA—See description, page 8.

Iron Mountain (F)—White, very large, good quality, hardy.

JAPAN DREAM (F)—We have an improved early Peach of quality in Japan Dream. Hardy in bud, and a marvel for early bearing. Mrs. Brockman writes: "They

bore some the year after I got them. Fruit delicious." Mr. C. B. Keith says: "It is one of the hardiest. I have crops of this variety when other varieties are killed."

Kalamazoo (F)—Select strain of exceptional bearing merit and quality. Popular market sort. Early Sept., about same season as the wonderful Morrow, which is superior to it in every way.

Krummel October (F)—Latest yellow. Big money maker.

Mathew's Beauty (F)—Very large, yellow, later than Elberta. Strong grower.

Mayflower (F)—Very early red. Hardy and healthy. Bears young.

Maxwell—See description, page 8.

Morrow—See description, page 8.

Mountain Rose (C)—Small to medium, whitish. Maxwell same season, larger, handsomer and more profitable. Should be planted in place of this variety for quality and profit.

New Prolific (F)—Very large, hardy, small pit, fine quality.



The Georges and Fruit Growers inspecting the large orchards of Mr. Hunger. They are standing near 2-year-old Pure Gold Peaches producing a nice crop.

Niagara (F)—Large beautiful, luscious, late yellow. Completely free from blight and decay.

O. M. Free (F)—Good grower, heavy bearer. Ripens with Champion.

Pure Gold—See description at top of page.

ROCHESTER—Northern origin. Very early freestone, flesh yellow. Ripens in N. Y. State about the middle of August. In big demand not only for its large size, beauty and delicious flavor, but because it is an excellent keeper. When ripe, the skin is tough and peels readily from the meat. Our stock is direct from the founder, Mr. Heberle.

Salway (F)—Old well-known variety, yellow; not so good quality nor as profitable as Pure Gold. Early Oct.

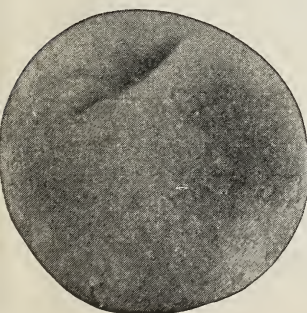
Triumph (F)—Strong grower, sure and abundant young bearer. Early.

Yellow St. John (F)—A grand early Peach, ripening about ten days after Hale. Bears young and produces abundantly.

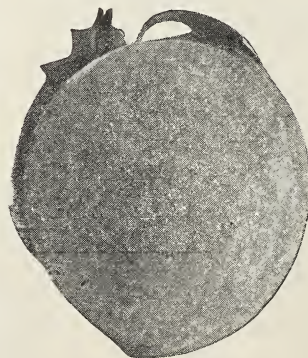
We Can Also Supply

Alton
Alexander
Beer's Smock
Big Indian Blood Cling
Bokara
Early Canada
Eureka
Foster
Globe
Golden Sweet Cling
Engle's Mammoth
Hill's Chili
Idaho Mammoth
Illinois

June Alberta
Old Mixon Cling
Red Bird Cling
Sea Eagle
Smoek
Sneed
Stearns
Stump the World
Stevens' Rarieripe
Mamie Ross
October Alberta
Wheatland
Willett
Wonderful



Krummel October



Japan Dream

It's immensely to your interest to plant trees with a high performance record behind them—Keystone Trees

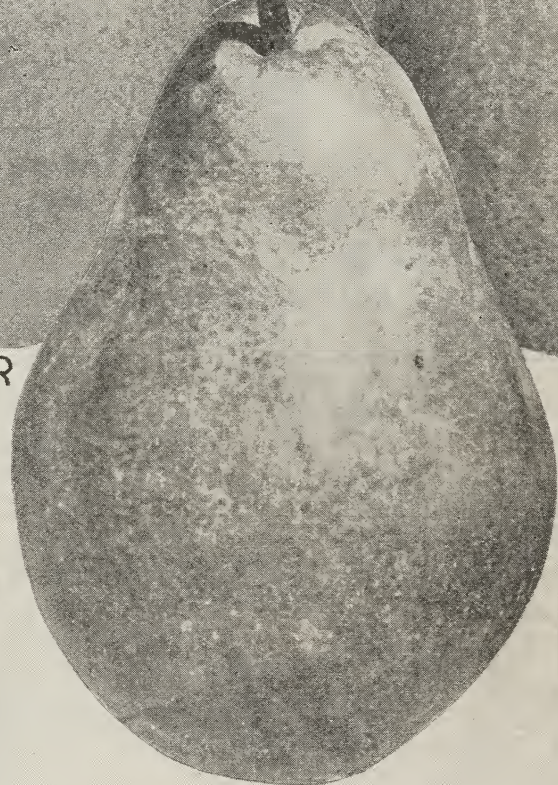


CASSELL PEAR

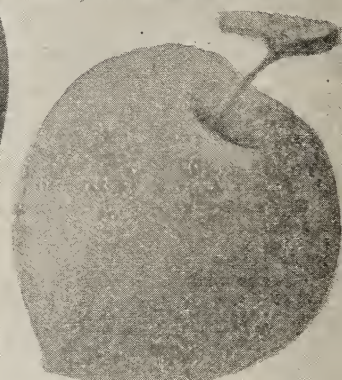
DOUGLASS PEAR



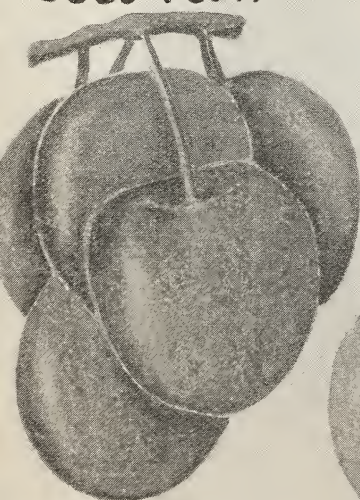
GOLD PLUM



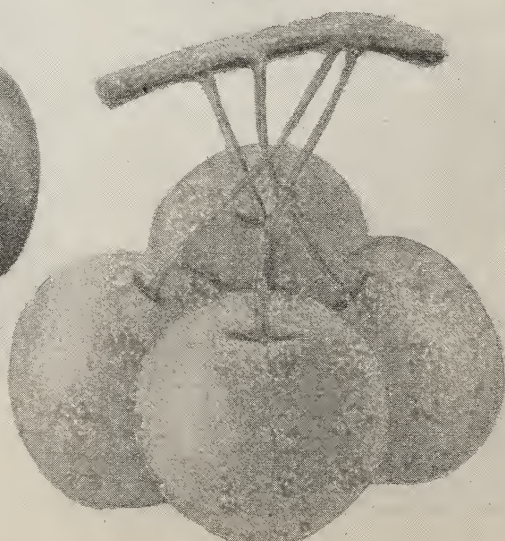
BARTLETT PEAR



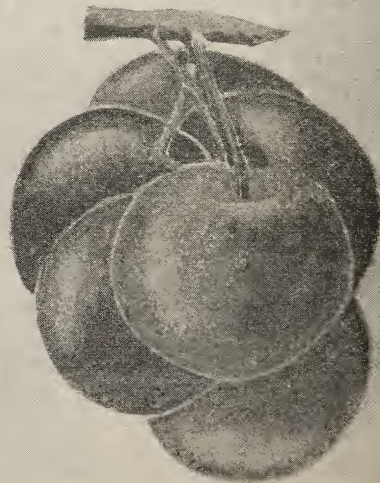
ABUNDANCE PLUM



KEYSTONE
RED GEM



KEYSTONE YELLOW GLASS



KEYSTONE
BLACK GLASS

Keystone Cash Producing CHERRIES

One acre of our RED GEM CHERRIES will produce from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of Fruit, if properly cared for, when in full bearing. The selected list of varieties of Cherries we offer are all big money-makers. There is an ever increasing demand for choice Cherries. They will grow and do well on almost any kind of ground and with very little care. Can be planted along the roadside or on the lawn. Every home should have at least a few of our select Cherries and the orchardist should plant them extensively. Mulberry planting among them protects them from birds.

Keystone Red Gem

(See illustration on next page.)

The real gem of all the Cherry family. The best variety for pies and many other desserts and the most perfect canner, retaining its good qualities even when in the can for several years. While this wonderful Cherry belongs to the sub-acid family it can hardly be classed as sour; when fully ripe it is luscious and delicious for eating fresh; practically sweet. The tree is exceedingly hardy and disease-resistant. Very productive, producing large crops nearly every year. On account of the late blooming it bears crops when other varieties are failures. Stands shipping well and always bring big prices. Genuine Keystone Red Gem can be secured only from Keystone State Nurseries. Three-fourths of all Cherries you plant should be of this variety.

Keystone Black Glass

(See illustration on next page.)

Large, luscious, sweet cherry, like they grow in California. Extremely hardy. Comes into bearing young. Fruit of handsome appearance, delicious quality.

Keystone Yellow Glass

See illustration on next page. A handsome Sweet Cherry of the California type, being identical with Black Glass except color, and season somewhat later.

Baldwin—Large, very dark transparent wine color, slightly acid yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Early, fine quality and productive.

Bing—One of the most delicious sweet cherries. Large, black, and of very fine quality.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black, tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Productive. Early July. Our trees are propagated direct from bearing trees in the celebrated orchard of J. F. Jones, Pa.

Dyehouse—Very early and sure bearer, ripens week before Early Richmond. Better quality and quite as productive. Tree thrifty, unusually strong grower and disease-resistant. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive. August.

Gov. Wood—One of the best, very large, light yellow marbled with red. Juicy, rich and delicious. Healthy and great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Lambert—Largest size, firm, rich, juicy, purplish red almost black.

Montmorency—Large red, acid. Larger than Early Richmond. Very profitable. Late June.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Anne)—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best. Early July.



Here are two Cherry Trees on farm of L. T. Morton. The one at left is common cherry and produced first fruit (3 cherries) 11 years after planting. At right is one grown from selected bud; at two years from planting produced 27 cherries.

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY

Dikeman
English Morello
Montmorency King
Montmorency Large
Montmorency Monarch
Mercer
Windsor

Lambert
May Duke
Olivet
Rockport
Schmidt
Yellow Spanish
Wragg

PLUMS—Keystone Plums of Quality

Big, strikingly handsome colored plums, which appeal to the eye and satisfy the palate. Enormous profits made growing Plums commercially. Our scientific Orchardist will tell you how. Our Special Varieties are the cream of the Plum family.

AMERICA—Very early Hybrid. Recommended by Professor Douglas of Indiana. Our original buds were secured direct from him. Tree is large, vigorous, thoroughly hardy, comes into bearing extremely young, often at two years, and bears enormous crops every year. An upright grower requiring only small space. Report from Canada states: "Was uninjured from fifty-five degrees below zero."

Bradshaw—Very large, purplish red, good quality. August.

Coe's Golden Drop—One of the largest and best of the yellow plums. Juicy, sweet, well flavored. September.

Early Gold—Where a beautiful, transparent, golden yellow Plum is desired, it will fully meet the requirements. It is a fine Plum of excellent quality. Very early bearer and hardy. See illustration on next page.

German Prune—Purple, juicy, rich, fine quality. September.

Gueli—Very large, deep purple, sweet, hardy. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, pale green skin, flesh juicy, sweet, excellent, vigorous. Middle of August.

KEYSTONE ITALIAN PRUNE—Large to very large. Our strain of this profitable Prune is the very best we have ever seen. Dark purple with blue bloom. Flesh juicy and delicious. Larger and more productive than any other Prune. This is the variety that will make you money.

Lombard—Medium size, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to pit, productive. Valuable market variety. Hardy. Middle of August.

Moneymaker—Handsome glossy red, sweet and delicious. Very hardy. Stands more neglect than any other plum. A wonderful producer.

Shipper's Pride—Very large dark purple, fine quality, hardy and productive. September.

Plums continued on page 12.

KEYSTONE PLUMS—Continued

Shropshire Damson—Medium size, dark purple, productive, October.

U. S. STANDARD—Originated in the North. Went through freezes of 32 to 36° egrees below zero and fruited the year following. Professor Taylor of Washington, D. C., gives this wonderful plum high praise. Beautiful purple, very large, sweet and delicious. Sells for high price when others are drug on the market.

Waneta—Very large, purple, excellent quality, very productive and without doubt the most hardy Plum of northern origin.

Japan Plums

Abundance—Bears remarkably young. Yields abundantly. Cherry red. Medium size. Early. Vigorous.

Burbank—Cherry red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet with agreeable flavor. Mid-season.

Wickson—Tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright. Fruit firm, sugary and delicious. Mid-season.

We Can Also Supply

**Archduke
Damson
Fellemborg
Green Gage
DeSoto
Gold
Indian Blood
Imperial Gage
Mammoth Gold**

**Moore's Arctic
Monarch
Omaha
Red June
Reine Claude
Santa Rosa
Shiro
October Purple
Yellow Egg**

PEARS—Keystone Pears are Moneymakers

The smooth, cool, delicious flesh and flavor of the Pear is not only satisfying to the appetite but is entrancing. The more you eat the more you want. There is always a demand for more Pears than are ever produced. The price is always high. The tree takes up small space and requires but little care. The profits are large.

CASSEL PEAR—A Fine Extra Large Pear See Illustration on Page 11

Kieffer-Duchess class with the Oriental predominating in growth and foliage. Named in honor of Mr. Cassel by the late Colonel Brackett, U. S. Pomologist at Washington, D. C., who said it was the highest quality of any pear of its class. Shaped like Duchess; quality good as Bartlett. No other Pear grows as vigorously. As large in two years as Kieffer will be in three. Season late fall and winter. We are the only firm propagating this wonderful Pear.

DOUGLAS PEAR—A Blight-Proof Pear See Illustration on Page 11

In this Pear we confidently believe we have such a variety. In over 19 years experience with this, blight has never appeared in the parent tree nor in any trees we have propagated. The parent tree has stood crowded with other varieties of Pears and many of these neighboring trees have been full of blight, their blighted branches growing through and intermingling with the DOUGLAS, but in spite of this the parent tree has never blighted. It has been styled by some "A BARTLETT WITHOUT A BLIGHT." It is the superior Pear because of being free from blight. Bears at one year. A splendid keeper of highest quality. Our supply of this wonderful Pear is limited.

Bartlett—Favorite in all orchards and all markets. A large, rich, golden yellow pear with soft blush. Very juicy, melting and with a rich, indescribable flavor that has made it popular everywhere. A strong grower, bears young, large crops every year. Late bloomer. (Summer.)

Beurre Anjou—Large, handsome, buttery and melting with sprightly flavor. Keeps until winter holidays. Considered the best.

Buerre Bosc—Large, fine looking, juicy, sweet, delicious flavor. Especially popular for fruit stand trade. Regular bearer. (Fall.)

Clapp's Favorite—Large size; flesh fine grained, melting, rich and buttery. Earlier than Bartlett. (Summer.)

Comice—Golden yellow, faintly bright. Blooms late, escaping late Spring frosts.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Bears extremely young. Best as a dwarf. Also grown as standard. Very large, often weighs over a pound. Very hardy, heavy bearer and long lived. (Fall.)

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful pear; medium size. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive.

Winter Nelis—A delicious pear, fine grained and juicy. Tree hardy. Best long keeper. Heavy annual bearer. Profitable commercially and ships well.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pear is the ordinary Pear grown on Quince roots, which produces a small tree, and brings it into bearing much younger than a standard tree. While the dwarf tree never attains large size, the fruit it bears is the same size and quality as that grown on standard trees. We offer the following varieties as dwarfs:

**Anjou
Fame
Bartlett
Clapps**

**Comice
Seckel
Duchess
Triumph**

Fame—Delicious, juicy, sweet and rich. A young bearer. Blight resistant.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, melting. Good bearer. One of the hardiest grown. (Fall.)

Garber—Very hardy and productive. Bears young.

Gold Nugget—Winter. Thick protecting skin, about size of Bartlett.

Honey Dew—Early fall, large, almost round. Like a big apple.

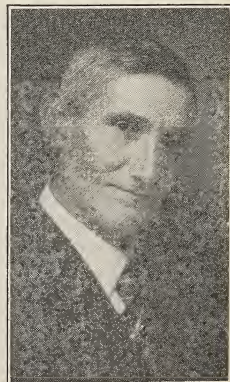
Kieffer—Probably the most widely planted pear. Large, rich, golden yellow, sometimes tinted red. Quality only fair, excellent for canning. Delicious when baked. Vigorous grower and early bearer. Bears every year. (Winter.)

King Karl—Late fall. An extremely young, heavy bearer. Almost free from blight. Frequently bears in the Nursery row.

Koonce—Handsome early pear of large size; sure and dependable. (Summer.)

Lincoln—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting. Quality best. (Mid-winter.)

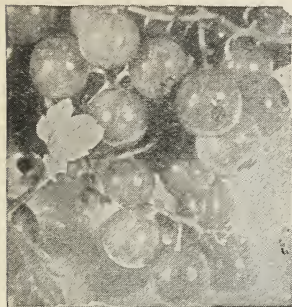
Seckel—Sugar Pear. Late summer. We grow a select strain. Enough have never been planted. Its spicy, honeyed flavor makes it the acme of pear perfection.



Mr. Cassel, after whom the Cassel Pear was named.



✓ Douglas Pear, 17 months after planting. It will pay you to plant only KEYSTONE Select Strain Trees.

**David Currants**

dollars. It produces good crops where other varieties fail. One of the best "fillers" for the orchard.

Fay's Prolific (Red)—Large size, fine flavor. Twice as prolific as Cherry.

Perfection—Bright red. Larger than Fays or Cherry.

Keystone Currants

The "rough and tumble" Small Fruit. No other small fruit will stand the lack of care and mistreatment that the Currant will stand and still deliver to the owner an abundance of ready cash early in the spring when in need of money the most. The stalwart, magnificent DAVID currant is the greatest money maker of all. An ideal "filler" for the Peach and Apple orchards. Bears big crop young.

Cherry (Red)—Very large, deep red, rather acid. Bunches short.

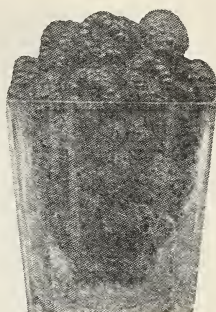
David Currant

The strongest grower, youngest bearer and most productive of extremely large currents of the highest quality. Color is a beautiful glossy red. This bunch is very large and the currants hang on well even when dead ripe. Planters of this wonderful currant are reaping a harvest of

White Grape—Finest of white sorts.

Diploma—Productive, excellent quality and a good grower.

Red Cross—One of the largest, plant vigorous and productive.

**Keystone Purple**

Keystone Raspberries

The very name listens like money. To the small Fruit grower Raspberries spell money—quick money. Plant our wonderful KEYSTONE PEERLESS, the largest and handsomest Black Raspberries in existence, and you will soon be harvesting Dollars.

Keystone Peerless Raspberry

This wonderful Raspberry stands first, not only as to quality, but as a money-maker also. It has no equal as to productiveness, hardness and healthy growth of cane, size, color and flavor of fruit. Our customers are selling thousands of quarts of this wonderful raspberry at 30c and 40c per quart when growers of other varieties have none. Berries are large, borne in clusters of fifteen to eighteen, and easily detached. Solid, firm moderately juicy. Because of hardness it is resistant to anthracnose.

(Black)

Black Diamond—Large, very sweet; fine for shipping. Strong and fruitful. Early.

Cumberland—Hardy, vigorous grower, very productive.

Honey Sweet—Berries of superb flavor. Even if you do not like Black Caps you will like Honey Sweet. Firm enough for distant shipping. Attractive black without bloom, of excellent size. Strong canes and vigorous grower, early, medium season.

Plum Farmer—Berries are of the highest quality, large size, a firm, meaty texture. Hardy strong grower.

Scarff—An improved Gregg.

Keystone Purple

Large, rich and unrivaled for production. Very similar to Columbian but harder, more drought resistant and productive. 35c to 50c per quart means many Dollars per acre.

Columbian—One of the most vigorous growers of the Red Raspberry family. Fruit very large, conical shape, dark red to purple. Wonderfully prolific and perfectly hardy.

Syracuse Red

Customers report that SYRACUSE has yielded the largest and finest fruit they ever saw—double the size of other varieties—an abundant bearer, bright red, superior quality, hardy in Northwestern New York.

(Red)

Cuthbert—Large, luscious, produced in great profusion. Deep rich crimson, very firm. Ripens in early July and continues a long time in fruit.

Erskine Park—Customers wrote it is the largest fruit they ever saw, nine berries in a row measuring eight inches. It is improved by planting near St. Regis.

Flaming Giant—Lauded to the skies by some nurserymen.

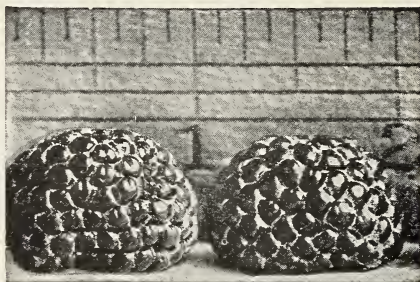
Herbert—Originated at Ottawa, Canada. Withstood 40 degrees below zero without injury; firm, sweet, juicy and good.

Marlboro—Bright crimson, does not lose its brilliancy when over-ripe. Good quality and very prolific.

St. Regis—Considered by many the most dependable of all the everbearing sorts. The berries are beautiful bright red, of excellent quality, ripen very early, ahead of other red sorts. Strong, drought resistant canes. Well worthy of trial.

(Yellow)

Golden Queen—Large, pure yellow, best quality. Ripens with Cuthbert.

**Keystone Peerless**

Profits in Raspberries

N. G. Reynolds, living six miles from Bemidji, Minnesota, this year sold 10,000 quarts of raspberries. Last year he sold 7,000 quarts.

Nineteen years ago Reynolds, then over fifty years old, quit blacksmithing and went to farming a track of uncleared land. He was sick and he had no money. To-day he has 50 acres cleared by himself.

Reynolds explains that his success in finding markets is due to high-grade fruit and good measure.

Reynolds began fifteen years ago. The few quarts he had to sell he peddled from house to house with a horse and buggy. People liked his berries and asked for more. He began to raise more berries and thought it would be fine if he could raise enough to supply Bemidji. Then it happened that he sold berries to a man who was spending his vacation nearby. This man was manager of a grocery store in a city in another state. He asked Reynolds to ship him all the berries he could spare, offering 40 cents a quart and expressage. Reynolds supplied this man with berries for several years, then contracted to sell to one big wholesale company.

Reynolds believes in going after business. This year he got his market with a wholesale company through visiting them. They contracted to take his entire crop. —Farm & Fireside, Oct.

**Mr. N. G. Reynolds—Some of his pickers**



Orange Quince

Quince

Quinces are usually scarce and command a high price. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires but little space. Is productive, bears regular crops and comes into bearing early. Very profitable fruit to grow. Our varieties are from select strains.

Champion—Very large. Keeps until January.

Meech's Prolific—Ripens between Orange and Champion. Bears early. Good quality. Large size.

Orange—Large, round, bright yellow. Excellent flavor.

Van Deman—A fine quince, bears young.

Borgeat—Large, golden yellow. Bears very young.

Rea's Mammoth—Largest variety and of good quality.

Apricots

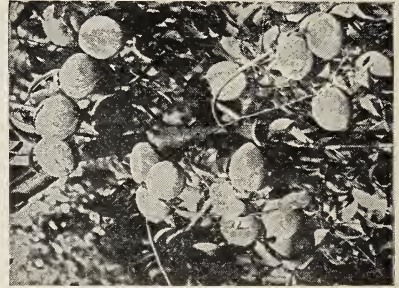
From one to two months earlier than the good early peaches. Our varieties are Northern tested and the very best. They do best planted on a Northern exposure.

Alexander—An immense bearer. Hardy. July.

Early Golden—Hardy. Very productive. August 1st.

Peach—Very large yellowish orange; flesh rich yellow, juicy. Middle August.

Stella—Superb and other Russian sorts. Very hardy.



Peach Apricots

Nectarines

The nectarine has a smooth skin like the plum and is much like the peach in other ways. It requires the same culture as the peach.

Ficher's Yellow—A large variety, fine flavor.

Boston—An old popular variety.

Newton—Good quality, freestone. Ripens late.

Victoria—Delicious, white flesh of good quality. Ripens late.

Keystone Gooseberries

Very useful for cooking either green or ripe and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants.

CARRIE—Very productive, dark red, good grower.

CHAUTAUQUA—Fruit large, smooth grained, very sweet, highly flavored. Bush very vigorous, stout up-right grower. Hardy and productive.

Downing—A strong grower, productive and healthy; pale green.

Houghton—Bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red.

Josselyn—Very profitable when compared with any other gooseberry.

Pearl—Light green, quality first class.

Smith's—Yellow, large, excellent quality.

Chautauqua
Gooseberries

Fruit Growers are Harvesting Wealth

Growers of fine fruit are reaping profits undreamed of a few years ago. In the face of the falling prices for other products of the soil, fruit prices have continued high, and all indications are that they will remain high. The United States Chamber of Commerce reports the annual profit from American Orchards average over nine times more per acre annually from fruits than from grain crops, and planting by our "filler" method our high quality, vigorous stock, you are practically certain of having profitable crops every year.

Dear Sirs: I am writing you in regard to my trees which I received from you. They are the finest lot of trees I ever saw coming to our country. Am very pleased with them.

Yours truly,
Edward B. Lyons.

New Alexandria, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check for nursery stock which I received. It was in fine shape and I am well pleased with same. Also thank you for the replacement of Trees. I will give them the best of care.

Wishing you success, I remain,

Respectfully,

JOHN E. NAGEL.

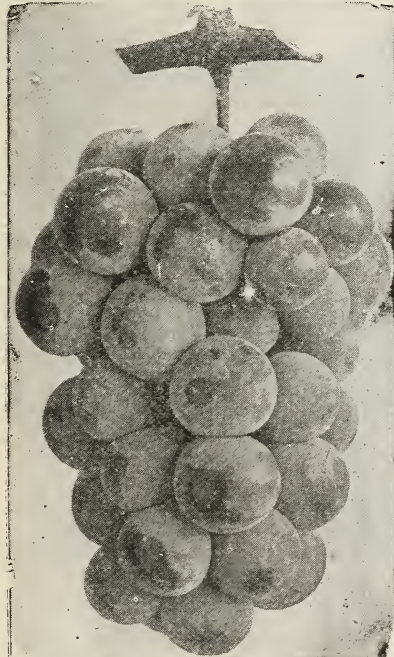
Keystone Jonathan, seven-year-old parent trees, average eleven bushels each and each successive year mark a substantial increase.

One 13-year-old Liveland matured 30 bushels of fruit of ideal type, color, size and quality. Our strain is from this tree.

GRAPES—Keystone's Best of Grapes

The Grape is the surest, most dependable of fruits

Hardy, vigorous, productive, and begins to bear the second or third year. The profits of Grape growing during the past few years are amazing, almost beyond belief. Mr. G. L. Penhollow of Ohio received \$860 net, wholesale, from one acre. Growers delivering them direct to the consumer making from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. Always more buyers than grapes. A wonderful opportunity to turn \$15 per acre rough land into \$1,000 per acre vineyard. Our varieties are adapted to nearly all soils and climates and do well on land that is rough and stony. Grape Juice—prescribed by the leading physicians. Keystone's Mammoth Grape, the wonder of the age. Produces more delicious grape juice and wine than any grape in the world. Can supply many sorts not listed.



Keystone Mammoth Grape (Greatly reduced in size)

KEYSTONE MAMMOTH GRAPE

The Largest and Most Delicious Grape in the World
The Century's Best Discovery

From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Worden or Concord. Average specimens covering a silver quarter. This wonderful grape is so very large that visitors, when seeing it at Exhibitions, exclaim: "If those big grapes were not on the pod I would most certainly believe they were Plums." The most exquisite, delicious flavor of any grape ever introduced. The juice of this wonderful grape is spicy, sprightly, sweet and aromatic. For medicinal purposes the wine is most delicious and invigorating. One hundred pounds of this Grape will produce more juice than the same weight of any other grape grown. It does well on any kind of soil, if not wet. Vine is hardy, vigorous, bears regularly. Bunches very large. Ripens after Concord and every report we have received proves that it begins bearing the second year after planting.

CACO

Keystone Improved Concord Grapes

A new variety of exceptional merit. Most delicious flavor. Beautiful wine red in color with abundant bloom. Exceedingly hardy. Berries unusually large, good size bunches. Healthy and prolific. Mr. H. J. Welker reports 2-year vines bore fruit the same season planted and the most luscious he ever tasted.

DELICIOUS RED

Hardy both in wood and bud. Bears very young, frequently the same season set out. Berries about the size of Concord. Recommended highly by many growers.

BLACK

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and handsome. Berry large. Strong, vigorous grower. Ripens very early.

KEYSTONE IMPROVED CONCORD—From a great strain. Healthy, vigorous and productive. Bunch large. Early September.

Moore's Early—Combines the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord. Bunch large. Berries very large. August.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome, berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord and superior in flavor. Ripens well in cold localities.

RED

Brighton—One of the most desirable red grapes. Very large and handsome, dark red. Early.

Catawba—One of the old and popular grapes. Valuable for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware—Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact. Berries medium, round, beautiful dark red, thin skin. Exceedingly sweet. Early September.

Salem—Large coppery red, hardy, vigorous vine. Fruit, sweet and delicious.

WHITE

Green Mountain—Vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Large, skin thin but tough, pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with Concord. A superior White Grape.

Moore's Diamond—Very prolific. Produces large, handsome bunches. Few seeds, juicy. Size and season of Concord.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your letter will say that I have only thirty (30) of the Mammoth Grape Vines. They have just begun to bear and they are surely fine—the largest and most delicious flavored grapes I have ever seen. I will not have any grapes for sale this year. Respectfully,
P. V. SHELLEY.



Keystone Blackberries

The Crop That Will Make You Money—Quick.

You can buy two kinds of Blackberry plants: Patch plants dug up from run-down patches or **Propagated Plants grown from select root-cuttings.**—Patch plants, such as are handled by many nurseries and sold cheap, are expensive at nothing. We would rather lose your business than to sell them. But we offer you here fine No. 1 Blackberry propagated from selected healthy, vigorous plants which will insure you quick growth and a berry crop 20 months after planting. There's a difference in Our Blackberry and Ordinary Blackberry plants. The difference means a year's time to you if you'll pay a little more and get the best. Blackberries make one of the best paying crops—five acres in berries will earn as much as 160 acres in corn or wheat, with less than one-eighth the upkeep or labor. Try out one-fourth, or better still, one acre; plant it in rows or "hill fashion." Plant between the tree rows in your orchard; make every foot of ground pay. Berries bring good prices and will go still higher. The best varieties are Ebony and Joy.

Ebony

Really the one and only great Blackberry. Fruit jet black and glossy. Very large, oblong berry. Very firm even when fully ripe. The berries hang in great clusters and have most excellent flavor. A decided improvement over all other varieties. An extra rank grower of strong canes that stand up well. Perfectly hardy even in the extreme north, having withstood 35 degrees below zero. Season medium to late.

Joy

This wonderful delicious blackberry is recommended by the discoverer as being extremely hardy, having endured a temperature of 24 degrees below zero unharmed, resistant to all diseases of the Blackberry. The berries are large and thick, coal black with rich luscious flavor. For sure crop and big profits we recommend EBONY.

Blower—Large, jet-black, good shipper, best quality. Productive.

Eldorado—Hardy and vigorous, enduring winters of the far Northwest without injury. Berries large, jet-black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together.

Mersereau—Large, handsome black, juicy, sweet, good quality. Early.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness. Medium size, sweet, melting.

Lucretia Dewberry—Perfectly hardy and healthy, remarkably productive. Fruit is large, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard core.

DO BLACKBERRIES PAY? "I have been growing Blackberries in this section for 17 years, and my crops have averaged from \$200.00 to \$350.00 per acre each year. My patch is growing on dark, sandy loam located three miles southeast of Arkansas City, Kan. My 1914 crops from one acre sold for \$350.00—a half acre of Early Harvest sold for \$200.00." (Harry Wallace.)



Ebony Blackberries

Keystone Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES ARE THE FIRST BIG MONEY CROP OF THE SEASON

Currants coming second. Strawberries make you think of sugar and cream, and shortcake, and money because they are always surrounded by Greenbacks, unless you grow them.

The following are the best of the summer varieties:

Fortune

Double cropper, or everbearer; heavy producer. The most profitable Strawberry to grow. We know it was a good one, after several trials, as every summer it produced as large, or larger, summer crops than any summer variety,

and with care produces a big late fall crop. Always brings the highest market price. Outsold any summer sort on the Pittsburgh market. You can only secure the genuine from us. Each year Fortune makes many new friends. In every testing ground it has proven superior to all ever bearers or double croppers. Mr. Bowman reports it better in every respect than Progressive, Superb and other well known varieties he is growing.



Fortune Strawberry

Keystone Mammoth King (P)

Truly the King of all summer varieties. Its large size, greenness from core and pith, and delicious color attracts a class of buyers ready to pay big prices for fine quality. We do not hesitate to recommend Keystone Mammoth King as the best of 'em all. Plant it.

Aroma (P)—Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable.

Big Joe (P)—Late. Brilliant red; flavored delicious.

Brandywine (P)—Very red firm berry. Good quality, bright red all over.

Corsican (P)—Biggest berry on earth. Brightest and best color. A great yielder. Foliage exceedingly vigorous, resisting fungus, drought, weeds and even neglect of cultivation. Customer reports: "Found in my patch 12 Corsican Strawberries that filled a quart basket." Medium season.

Gandy (P)—Best late market strawberry; commands fancy prices.

Glen Mary (P)—Produces remarkable crops on strong ground.

Kellogg's Premier (P)—Successful in all soils and climate. Produces enormous crops of uniformly large, deep red berries of the very highest quality and flavor. A strong pollinizer, extra early.

Klondyke (P)—Rich dark red, mild and delicious, sells quickly. Best paying early berry. Great shipper.

New Prolific (P)—Originated in New York State Experiment Station. Medium season. Well colored, fine shaped berries. Produces in great numbers. Plants have yielded at the rate of 15,000 quarts per acre. Flesh unusually firm.

Nick Ohmer (P)—Medium to late. Berries beautiful; large, firm; delicious flavor. Fine shipper for fancy trade.

Sample (Imp.)—Late. Large size, excellent quality. Stands shipping well.

Also other standard varieties.



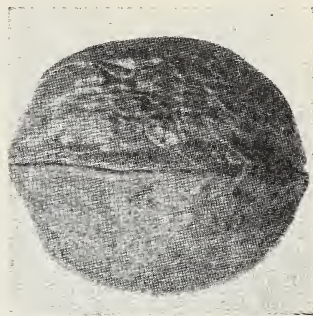
Nut Trees

Walnuts

The Black and White Walnut grow naturally in most sections of the United States. The very best specimens are found in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

Keystone Black Walnut—One of the finest Black Walnuts yet found; nut and kernel very large. Good grower and early bearer. Kernel can be removed in entire halvest

Keystone Butternut or White Walnut.—Originated in Northern Pennsylvania where the largest Butternuts grow. This is of large size, plump, delicious meat.



English Walnut

Rush—The Rush has the distinction of being the first eastern variety to be propagated. It was introduced in 1904. The nut is quite smooth and attractive, the kernel is full and of splendid quality. The tree is very hardy; a rapid grower and early bearer. Best eastern variety.

Butterick Pecan

Of excellent quality. The original tree is a heavy and regular bearer. The Butterick combines large size, with a real paper-shell nut of high quality and a rapid growing tree that bears very early.

Indiana—Heavy bearer, one of the best.

Marquardt—Large, thin shell, full kernel of excellent quality

Filbert--Hazelnut

These should be planted on every grounds. They make a beautiful shrub as well as producing delicious nuts that are large and of the best quality.

Almond

Hard Shell Almond—Originated in Illinois. Quality very good, will succeed anywhere that the Peach can be grown. This is not the ordinary flowering sort.

American Persimmon

Early Golden—Originated in Illinois. Early ripening and valuable for marketing; has been shipped from Godfrey, Ill., to the St. Louis market.



Washington Asparagus

Asparagus Roots

If you have to buy asparagus you pay fancy prices and usually get it after it has been cut a long time and is tough. Asparagus is most tender when cut fresh and there is none so good as that from your own garden. Start an Asparagus bed this year. You will thank us for the suggestion when you eat the first cutting.

Asparagus Roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about 5 or 6 in. and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season.

Office of T. L. ROSE

District Manager, Dodge Company

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The 300 MAMMOTH GRAPE VINES I bought from you have done fine. They had a nice crop this year, and the most wonderful grapes I ever saw. Extremely large, fully up to your description; and the quality is finer than I am able to describe. The entrancing champagne flavor gives them a tang far superior to anything else in the grape family. I am certain the flavor of the juice from these grapes alone will create a tremendous demand for them, and for eating fresh they are more snappy, tasty and of better quality than any other standard sorts. Every person visiting my vineyard was just as enthusiastic or even more so than I am over the wonderful KEYSTONE MAMMOTH GRAPE.

Call at my office at your convenience as I wish to place an order for some stock for planting next spring.—T. L. ROSE.

Washington Asparagus

Washington Asparagus is the result of fifteen years of plant research and breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fast growing, shoots exceedingly tender, flavor excellent, of a pleasing sweetness—Heavy stalks from 1 in. to 2 in. in diameter.

It is the safe variety because of its ability to resist the deadly "Asparagus Rust."

Barr's Mammoth—Large, green variety of good quality.

Columbian White Mammoth—Immense white sort. Popular on market.

Conover's Colossal—Immense size, remarkably tender, vigorous grower, sending up many sprouts each year. Many growers report cutting one year sooner than from other varieties.

Giant (Argenteiul Strain)—Early, exceedingly large, productive, good quality.

Palmetto—An early green sort, prolific, fast becoming a favorite.

Rhubarb Roots

You should have a row of Rhubarb or Pie Plant in your garden; 10 or 20 plants are enough for any family, and if the roots are well fed and continuously pruned or reset, they will yield for 20 years. Easy to plant; cultivating consists merely in keeping the weeds down and preserving the mulch until the leaves cover the ground. The soil should be rich and deep and for an early start it should be warm. Prepare the bed or hill for each plant to a depth of two feet if possible, working in much compost or well-rotted manure.

Eaton's Peach Flavor—Red, very early variety. Ripe Peach flavor. Large and tender. Fine for pies and sauce. Rhubarb is well known for its medicinal qualities especially as a natural spring tonic.

Early Scarlet—Pleasant flavor, good size, tender.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Superior to the old pie plant. It is early and tender.

Gentlemen:

"Will say in regard to David Currant, It is very prolific and a bright red color which is very pleasing to buyer. Last season we received, at wholesale, 35c a box at beginning of season, and closed at 30c. These were sold to local trade. The Fortune Strawberry which we purchased from you is very fine flavored and fine in texture, taking one-third less sugar for preserving than the ordinary berry. They are heavy bearers and will do fair under very adverse conditions. The other stock received from you came to me in excellent shape, free from any disease and very hardy. A few did not grow. Replacements made very satisfactory with good measure.—B. H. McElhinney, Beaver, Pa.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

SUPERIORITY commands recognition. We are extensive producers of Shrubs, Roses, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Vines, Perennials, etc. The same patience, skill and care are taken in growing this line as in growing our "High Quality Selected Strain" Fruits. The Excellence of our Superior Ornamental Stock commands attention from the discriminating planter.

THEIR DOMINANCE IS OF EXCELLENCE—AND THEIR EXCELLENCE IS OF BREED.

To have the highest type of well balanced shade trees, shrubs, vines and hedge—plant our stock. A weakly blooming Rose bush, or unevenly branched tree, is a disappointment, marking the ruin of a hope.

Pleasure and profit from planting depend upon the care you exercise and the judgment you use in selecting your nursery stock. When buying nursery stock you must rely upon the integrity and dependability of your nurseryman; therefore, it is the truest economy to deal with an established, well rated nurseryman, otherwise you cannot be certain of receiving the degree of quality you should have.

Making the Home Grounds More Attractive

The well arranged planting of trees and hardy plants transforms the house into a home, makes the place inviting and attractive and adds largely to its selling value.

The appearance of the home grounds reflects the individuality and taste of the owner; so we should use as much care in making our surroundings attractive as we do the interior of the house. The amount spent for furnishing a single room will often pay for beautifying the entire grounds.

Keystone Flowering Shrubs

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (HIBISCUS)

The Altheas are free growing and of very easy cultivation. Should be in every garden. They bloom in August and September when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet. See illustration on back cover.

Althea, Boule De Fée—Very deep violet pink; double.

Althea, Bicolor—Double white with red marks.

Althea, Joan of Arc—Pure white, very double.

Althea, Lady Stanley—Palest pink, flashed with carmine, semi-double.

Althea, Peoniflora—White with cherry center, semi-double.

Althea, Totus Alba—Very large, single, pure white.

Althea, Double Purple (H. Purpurea fl. pl.).

Althea, Double Red (H. Rubra fl. pl.).

Althea, Double Pink.

Althea, Double White (Alba)—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.

Althea, Variegated Leaved; Double Purple Flowered—A conspicuous variety; leaves marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers; showy and desirable. Tree form Altheas in above varieties.

ALMOND (Amygdalus)—For description see Ornamental Trees.

AZALEA

Azalea arborescens—Azaleas are deciduous. Spicy, fragrant white flowers in profusion in June. The leaves offer striking shades of red in late autumn.

Azalea Lutea (Great Flame Azalea)—Flowers of brick-red, orange, yellow, and cream color. Strikingly gay and brilliant, flowering in late May and early June.

Azalea nudiflora—White, and white and pink flowers in May. Very showy

Azalea roseum—Deep pink flowers in great profusion in May; deliciously fragrant. Very attractive species.

Azalea viscosa—Exceedingly fragrant white flowers in July. Some appear with pink and white flowers. Foliage in fall a pleasing bronze.

BARBERRY, Thunberg's (Berberis Thunbergii)—A low, dense shrub, with white flowers in May. Followed by a heavy crop of rich red berries that cling through the winter. In autumn when both leaves and berries are bright red it is very showy. **Valuable for ornamental hedges, masses, borders, etc.** See illustration on back cover.

Barberry, Dwarf—Very similar to the Berberis Thunbergii, but much more dwarf, with smaller leaves. Very desirable where large hedge is not desired.

BOX (Buxus)—Long-lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. Will grow in sun or shade. Use some protection during very severe winters.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (BUDDLEIA)

A most beautiful shrub which should be in every garden. Splendid for park planting. Very rapid grower. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year it generally begins blooming in June and continues until frost. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous as sometimes it freezes back to the ground in severe winters but comes up again from the roots. Should be mulched. Try these; you will be delighted with them.



A Well Planned Back Yard With Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Pergola and Good Banking of Shrubs

CALYCANTHUS, Sweet Scented Shrub—Blossoms in June and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, Sweet Pepper Bush—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers.

DEUTZIAS

The Deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers and fine habit. No other shrub gives better results for so little care. Adapted to all soils. See illustration on back cover.

Deutzia, Crenata—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blossoms the middle of June. 5 feet.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blossoms the middle of June.

Deutzia, Lemoinnei—Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches of upright growth. Dwarf and free flowering.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—One of the finest varieties, large double white flowers. It excels the older sorts in size of flowers, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blossoms early in June.

DOGWOOD (CORNUS)

DOGWOOD, Alba—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red.

Dogwood, Elegantissima—Variegated; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

Dogwood, Sibirica (Red Siberian)—During the winter the bark is of a bright red color. The foliage is beautifully silvery margined.

Dogwood, Maseula (Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

Dogwood, Variegated Cornus—Small Shrub.

ELDER (SAMBUSCUS)

ELDER (Sambucus)—Common. Hardy, easily grown shrub. Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn.

Elder, Aurea (Golden Elder)—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for shrub-berries.

Elder, Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder)—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

ELEAGNUS (Oleaster)—A native species of erect growth and silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August.

Eleagnus, Longipes (Japan Oleaster)—In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves remaining fresh till late in autumn.

EUONYMOUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree. Very conspicuous in the autumn and winter when loaded with scarlet seed pods.

EXOCHORDA, Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—From North China. The flowers are borne in May in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each.

FORSYTHIA (GOLDEN BELL)

These splendid old shrubs light up the garden with clinging masses of yellow very early in the spring. Hardy, strong grower with curvy branches. See illustration on back cover.

FORSYTHIA, F. Fortunei—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. Early flowering shrub. Very hardy.

Forsythia, F. Viridissimil—An elegant, hardy shrub. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blossoms in May before the leaves appear.

Forsythia, Intermedia—This also is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *Suspensa*; very floriferous.

Forsythia, Suspensa—In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden-yellow flowers early in April.

FRINGE (*Chionanthus*) **Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree** (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer.

Fringe, White—A superb shrub. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June.

HALESIA (Silver Bell)—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snow-drop but much larger. Blossoms in May.

HONEYSUCKLE (LONICERA)

Erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. Climbing varieties listed under Climbing Vines. See illustration on back cover.

HONEYSUCKLE, Fragrant Upright—Desirable variety, with dark almost evergreen foliage. Small, very fragrant flowers. Blossoms in May. A valuable shrub.

Honeysuckle, Ledebouri—A distinct species with red flowers in May.

Honeysuckle, Morrowi—One of the handsomest of the bush honeysuckles. Wide spreading branches. Flowers followed by bright red fruit in August, lasting until late in fall.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*L. Tartarica rubra*)—Blossoms in May. Bright pink flowers.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian (*L. Tartarica alba*)—Blossoms in May. Flowers a dull white color.

HYPERICUM (*Aureum*)—A dense, globular shrub with oval, glossy, foliage and myriads of bright golden-yellow flowers, borne for a period of several weeks.

HYDRANGEAS

Hardy, profuse bloomers. Perhaps the most extensively planted and popular shrub grown. Unexcelled for borders and banking. Improved by pruning.

Hydrangea, Arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow)—The blooms are large, snow white and foliage finely finished, of easy culture and exceedingly prolific bloomer. As high as 125 perfect blossoms with an average of six inches in diameter have been found on a single plant at one time. Pure white, which is retained from 4 to 6 weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen. This superb new *Hydrangea* is absolutely hardy.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink and bronzy green. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.



**A Small Home Properly Landscaped. Privet Hedge
Catalpa Bungei Trees in Foreground**

HYDRANGEA, QUERCIFOLIA—Foliage large dark green, shaped like oak leaves. Flowers in broad clusters tinted with yellow. An interesting shrub.

Hydrangea, Paniced—Cluster of white flowers. Habit similar to the better known Hydrangea P. G.

Hydrangea, Otaska—Varying shades of pink and blue, July to September.

Hydrangea, Thos. Hogg—Like the above except white flowers.

ILEX (Holly)—Thickly studded in autumn and winter with masses of brilliant scarlet berries.

JAPAN QUINCE (Pyrus Japonica)—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed.

KERRIA (Corchorus. Globe Flower) Japonica—A beautiful shrub of graceful open habit; soft green foliage, thickly studded with single, deep golden-yellow flowers in early summer and also borne at intervals in smaller quantities throughout the summer.

Kerria, Fiore Pleno—Double flowering kerria. A medium sized shrub, with double yellow flowers. July to October.

LILAC (Syringa)

Charles X—Deep purplish lilac flowers in large trusses.

Frau Bertha Dammann—Produces the largest clusters of white lilacs of the common species known in cultivation, and also the purest white.

Japonica—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

Josikea—Hungarian Lilac. A fine distinct species. Dark shining leaves, purple flowers in June, after other Lilacs have done blooming.

Ludwig Spaeth—Deep purplish red flowers in dense, large panicles. Best of its color.

Madame Abel Chatenay—Large panicles; double white, very fine.

Marie Legraye—Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac.

Madame Lemoine—Superb double white.

President Grevy—Elegant, large, dense trusses of double, deep blue flowers. One of the finest new double sorts.

Persica (Persian Lilac)—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Purple Lilac (Vulgaris)—Bluish purple flowers. Popular variety.

White Lilac (Vulgaris)—Cream colored flowers. A standard variety.

White Persian Lilac—Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety. See illustration on back cover.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

Chinese Privet (L. Ibota)—A valuable shrub, native of China. Flowers large, white, fragrant; one of the hardiest of the Privets and distinct.

California (L. ovalifolium)—Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter, making it nearly evergreen. Can be sheared any form. See illustration on back cover.

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor Privet, North)—(B) A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges. Very similar to the California Privet, so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it here in that Amoor is hardy.

PRIVET, IBOTA—A fine hardy shrub of spreading habit, curving branches, grayish green leaves. White flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Very hardy.

Privet, Regelianum—A distinctly beautiful type. Has leaves longer and narrower than other varieties. Absolutely hardy and very graceful. Berries remain on all winter.

Privet, English—Narrow dull green foliage, showy white flowers. Clusters of black berries remain on all winter. A very good hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS (White Kerria), Kerroides—A choice and rare Japanese shrub. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

SNOWBALL (VIBURNUM)

SNOWBALL, Common (Sterilis)—The well-known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. See illustration on back cover.

Snowball, High or Bush Cranberry (Opulus)—Red berries resembling cranberries.

Snowball, Dentatum—White flowers and fine, steel-blue berries in fall.

Snowball, Japan (Plicatum)—A beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better, foliage handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate.

Snowball, Tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball)—Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes and in great profusion.

STEPHANANDRA Flexuosa—A handsome, graceful shrub; elegant foliage; pure white flowers in June. In Autumn the foliage takes on handsome purplish coloring.

STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE (Euonymus)—A showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter.



Shrubs

Evergreens

An Attractive Entrance Planting



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

SPIREAS.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Crimson, everblooming. Flowers the color of crushed strawberries; June until Fall.

Spirea, Bridal Wreath (*Spirea Prunifolia*)—Old-fashioned shrub with branches budded with little white rose-like flowers in early May.

Spirea, Arguta Hybrid Snow-Garland—Dwarf. Early May. Innumerable white flowers crowd the slender branches. One of the showiest of the early blooming.

Spirea, Billardii—July to September. Dense spikes. Rose pink.

Spirea, Bumalda—Everblooming spirea. June until frost. Good foliage; abundant flat clusters of rose-colored flowers. Deep rose pink. Good for edging shrubberies.

Spirea, Callosa—June and July. Lacy clusters of pink and white flowers.

Spirea, Golden (*Aureas*)—June. Bright golden leaves. Darken as the season advances.

Spirea, Hardhack (*Tomentoso*)—July to September. Very attractive, soft deep rose pink.

Spirea, Thunbergii (*Snow-Garland*)—April and May. A graceful bush. Innumerable small white flowers and tiny leaves; bright autumn foliage.

Spirea, Van Houttei—The most popular of all the Spireas and hardy flowering shrubs. May. The profusion of bloom covers the graceful drooping branches with a canopy of white. The foliage effect is excellent. May be placed in many locations to the best possible advantage. See illustration on back cover.

Spirea, Douglas (*S. Douglassii*)—Spikes of rose colored flowers in July and August.

Spirea, Golden-Leaved (*opulifolia aurea*)—Golden-yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Strong grower.

Spirea, Reevesi—Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.



Weigelia Rosea

SYRINGA (MOCK ORANGE)

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*), **Garland** (*Ph. Coronarius*)—A well known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. See illustration on back cover.

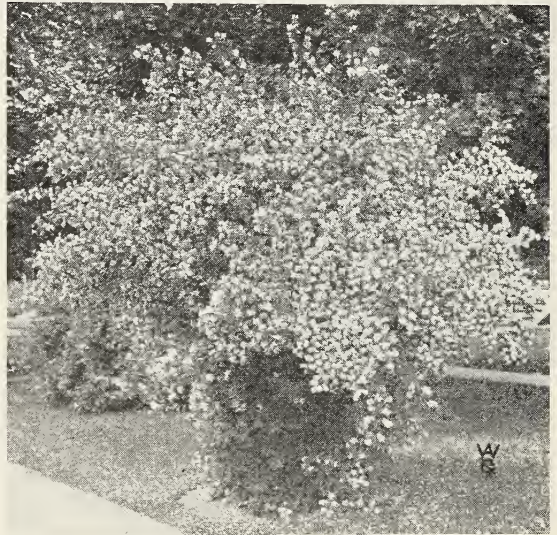
Syringa, Golden-Leaved (*Ph. Foliis aureis*)—A small shrub of striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

Syringa, Large-Flowered (*Grandiflorous*)—A desirable sort.

SUMAC, Copallina (*Shining Sumach*)—Lustrous green in Summer, rich crimson in Autumn, flowers in August.

Sumac, Fern-Leaved (*Laciniata*)—Hardy, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in Autumn.

Sumac, Staghorn (*R. typhina*)—Brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in Autumn.



Mock Orange

SYMPHORICARPUS (**St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry**), **Racemosus** (*Snowberry*)—Small, pink flowers; large, white berries that hang on the plant through part of winter.

Symphoricarpus, Vulgaris—Red-fruited or Indian currant. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple and hangs all winter.

TAMARIX, African (*Africana*)—Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome; flowers are small, borne in spikes in May; upright.

Tamarix, Chinensis—A vigorous, upright grower, delicate light-green foliage; flowers rose colored, in September.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla).

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of various colors. See illustration on back cover.

Weigelia, Candida—Of vigorous habit, erect grower, becoming a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June; plants continue to bloom during summer. Very fine.

Weigelia, Rosea—The best known sort. From China. Rose colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June.

Weigelia, Variegated-Leaved (*Foliis variegatis*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June.

Weigelia, Eva Rathka—Vigorous growing, and erect in form. The bright carmine flowers are the best of the red flowering kinds. Exceedingly beautiful.

Weigelia, Floribunda—Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple bloom. A compact slender grower.

Climbing and Trailing Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve great attention.

AKEBIA—Japanese climbing shrub. Purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe) Siphon—A rapid growing vine with magnificent large foliage, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Flower) Radicans—A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

Grandiflora—Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.

CELASTRUS Scandens (Bitter Sweet)—Of rapid growth, attractive light green foliage; yellow flowers during June, followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit.

CINNAMON VINE—Very tall climber, roots very deep. A tropical plant but hardy here.

CLEMATIS

The fine clematis are the most showy, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. They are peculiarly adapted for covering trellises, fences, rocks, etc., of exceedingly rapid growth. May be used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally.

Clematis, coccinea—A bell-shaped, heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet. Very fine.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh—Double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Clematis, Crispa—Flowers blue, with center of petals an opaque white; fragrant. Excellent, beautiful variety.

Clematis, Henryii—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Clematis Paniculata

Clematis, Jackmannii—One of the most popular varieties. Intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Clematis, Madame Eduard Andre—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free-flowering and continuous bloomer.

Clematis, Paniculata—From Japan. A luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. Desirable.

Clematis, Ramona—A strong, hardy, free and perpetual blooming variety; deep sky blue, and larger than any variety.

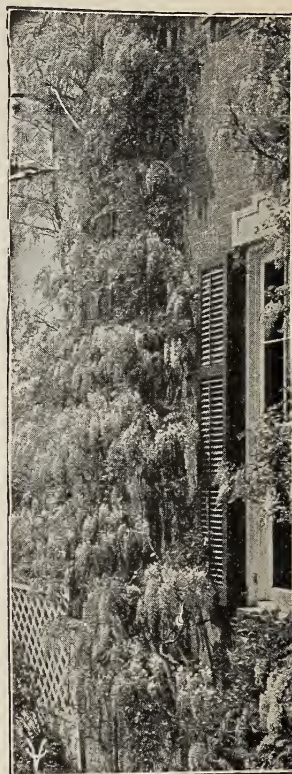
EUONYMOUS (Variegated Leaved Euonymous)—Silver striped and edged; valuable for edging borders.

Euonymous, E. Radicans—Foliage green, edged with silver. More hardy than the preceding.

The Trumpet Vine Gives Quick Results



Boston Ivy



Wistaria

MATRIMONY VINE—A vigorous climber; bright purple, star-shaped flowers; brilliant scarlet berries. Easy culture.

TRUMPET VINE (Radicans)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA, Chinese Purple—One of the most elegant of climbing vines and a rapid grower. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy.

Wistaria, Chinese White—Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and September.

KEYSTONE TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS ARE TRUE-TO-NAME

PLANT EARLY

HONEYSUCKLE, Chinese Twining (L. Japonica)—A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (Halleana)—An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant (Belgica)—Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the summer.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet Monthly—Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped, flowers all summer.

IVY, American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper—Also called Woodbine. Rapid grower. Beautiful dark green foliage; rich crimson hues in autumn.

Ivy, Englemanni—Very similar to Americus; clings closely. Is valuable vine, covering walls and trellises.

Ivy, English (H. Helix)—A well-known old and popular sort.

Ivy, Veitchii, or Boston Ivy—Leaves overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

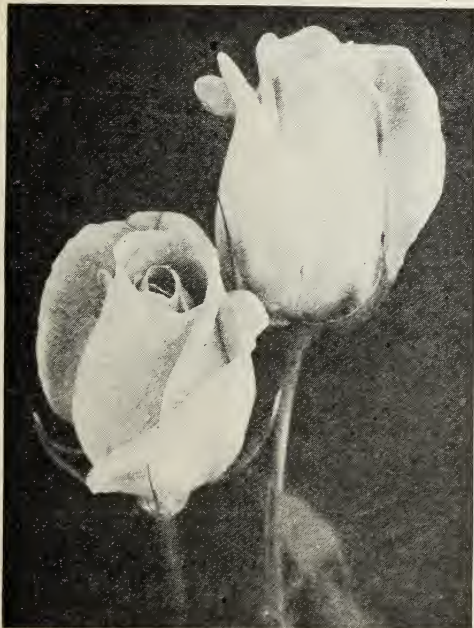


Honeysuckle

Keystone Hardy Rose Bushes

See Illustrations of
Roses in Colors on
Inside Back Cover

Our Roses are hardy, field grown; not to be compared with the cheap stock that has been burned up in greenhouses all winter for forcing and are worthless. Keystone Roses are guaranteed to bloom the first regular blooming period after planting. They are northern grown, vigorous and rugged.



Lady Hillingdon

Certainly the rose is "The Queen of Flowers" and to grow your own in your own Rose garden is a pleasure, almost a sport, that is unbeatable. To watch the different varieties come into bloom and to study and enjoy the particular traits of the different Roses is interesting. Plant more roses this season and enjoy them for years to come.

Hybrid Tea Roses

America (The Rose of the Century)—Most vigorous rose has no blind wood, has beautiful pure rose pink that never turns blue, its fragrance is unsurpassed. Every bud produces a perfect flower. A winner of numerous silver medals and cups wherever shown.

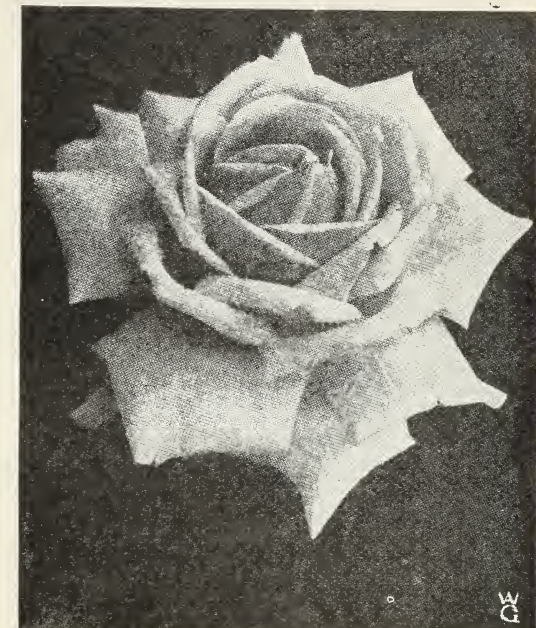
Bessie Brown—Creamy white; flowers very large and full; highly perfumed.

Betty—Flowers ruddy gold; large, of good form; blooms constantly from June until nipped by frost; very fragrant. See illustration inside back cover.

Caroline Testout—Salmon pink, one of the very finest roses ever produced for any purpose.

Dean Hole—Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.

Columbia—This beautiful rose is a strong, vigorous



Columbia

grower, free bloomer with very large buds and flowers; very pleasing rose-pink shade, delightful fragrance, almost thornless.

Duchess of Albany—A rich pink; free blooming, fragrant.

Etoile de France—A French variety; rich, velvety crimson, with vivid cerise-red center.

George Dickson—Black velvety crimson.

Golden Ophelia—The finest of any yellow rose so far produced.

Gorgeous—Deep orange coppery yellow. Beautiful shade. Large full formed flowers. See illustration inside back cover.

Gruss an Teplitz—One of the brightest colored roses grown. Dark rich crimson, changing to bright scarlet, shading to velvety fiery red. Delightfully fragrant. A continuous bloomer. See illustration inside back cover.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock—Carmine changing to imperial pink. A novelty of distinct merit.

Juliet—Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, large, very double, fairly fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A superb white rose, faintly tinted with cream and lemon-yellow. Large, full and double; their fragrance is peculiarly rich and delightful. See illustration inside back cover.

Killarney—Color is sparkling, brilliant pink; blooms are large, the buds long and pointed; a rose of unusual excellence.

Killarney White—Pure white, delicate appearance, very fine form.

Lady Hillingdon—A grand novelty, with deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds; free-flowering and a good grower.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Liberty—Brilliant velvety crimson; excellent for outdoor and forcing.

Los Angeles—Absolutely this color is practically indescribable, luminous flame-pink toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold. One of the finest all-around roses ever introduced.

Madame Butterfly—A glorified Ophelia, more vigorous, much larger, color is greatly intensified. Will take the place of that variety.

Maman Cochet—Rose-pink; exquisite when in bud.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Rosy carmine tinted salmon.

Mme. Ravery—Orange-yellow; large and well formed; very hardy.



Souvenir De Claudius Pernet (see next page)



Sensation (see next page)

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued

Mrs. Aaron Ward—A very handsome and free-flowering variety. The color is a distinct Indian yellow.

Ophelia—Very long bud; delicate rose, heavily flushed, opening to a beautiful salmon, shaded with rose; flowers borne on strong stems.

Radiance—An American Rose of great merit. Blooms when many other varieties fail; extra large, beautifully formed flowers of brilliant carmine-pink with lovely opaline shadings at base of the petals; very long, strong stems, making it fine for cut flowers.

Red Letter Day—Velvety brilliant, glowing, nonfading, cactus-like flowers with reflex of petals satiny crimson-scarlet with no trace of blue or magenta. A charming decorative and bedding rose. Gold Medal by National Rose Society.

Red Radiance—A brilliant red, very free flowering, vigorous in growth.

Sensation—Enrancing red long bud, stems long and pointed.

Souvenir De Georges Pernet—The flower is exceptionally large, brilliant orient red, suffused with a golden sheen. A very attractive rose.

Souvenir De Claudius Pernet—A golden yellow rose we have long waited for. Will not turn white around the edges. Plant is sturdy and clean. Will prove successful in all sections of the country.

Sunburst—Bud long and pointed. Deep shade of orange-copper.



Ulrich Brunner

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; exceedingly fine.

American Beauty—Flowers deep crimson, of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class. A continuous bloomer. Protect in winter.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant, crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. Fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Ball of Snow—Pure white, full and double, beautifully shaped petals, hardy.

Baronne de Bonstetten—Rich, dark red.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, very beautiful.

Coquette des Alpes—Strong in growth and larger in flower. White, slightly tinted with rose on the edge of the petals.

Clio—Delicate satiny blush, light shading of rosy-pink at the center.

Eugenie Verdier—Beautiful silvery pink, exquisite buds.

Fisher Holmes—Deep, glowing crimson; a superb rose.

Francois Levet—Cherry red.

Frau Karl Druschki—Unquestionably the ideal hardy white rose. Its flowers are perfect in form and snow-white in color, with large shell-shaped petals, forming a beautiful flower.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color.

George Arends—The Pink Frau Karl Druschki; tender rose-pink, soft and pleasing; blooms in great profusion in June and often late summer and fall.

Harrison's Yellow (Austrian)—Bright yellow.

Hugh Dickson—Intense brilliant crimson shaded scarlet. Vigorous growth.

J. B. Clark—A very vigorous grower; intense deep scarlet, heavily shaded with blackish-crimson; bronzy-green foliage. A glorious red rose in a vase.

John Hopper—Rose, with rosy crimson center.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; beautiful.

Lady Helen Stewart—Bright crimson scarlet.

Louis Van Houttel—Beautiful maroon.

Mabel Morrison—White, petals are often pink.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—A pink rose; hardy.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size. One of the best white roses for massing in groups.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry—A rose of great size; ivory white; free blooming; perfumed.

Marechal Neil—Deep golden yellow; extremely fragrant.

Margaret Dickson—Magnificent form; white, pale flesh center; fragrant; foliage large, dark green.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continued in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. Beautiful rose. See illustration on inside back cover.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow.

Pierre Notting—Deep velvety crimson.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark velvety crimson; large. A splendid rose.

Soleil D'Or (Golden Sun)—Flowers vary from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red; flowers of fine form and finish, plant vigorous, hardy and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture.



Persian Yellow



Paul Neyron



J. B. Clark



General Jacqueminot

Climbing Roses

These are all hardy, vigorous growers, and bloom freely. To screen in porches, to cover arbors, fences and unsightly buildings, the climbing rose has no equal and among the list of varieties are the most beautiful sorts grown.

Climbing American Beauty (C)—The favorite of all roses in climbing form.

Crimson Rambler—The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson partly double flowers which remain on a long time.

Excelsa (C)—Very double; crimson maroon; flowers in large trusses. Better than Flower of Fairfield. See illustration inside back cover.

Dorothy Perkins—A splendid shell-pink. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40 and sometimes even 50 to 60. Large, very double, sweetly scented; hardy.

Dr. W. Van Fleet.—Beautiful flesh colored and dainty. Beautiful flesh-pink, borne on long stems; buds long and pointed, plants very strong. Graceful, bushy climbing rose. Dark brilliant glossy foliage, mildew-proof, splendid for cutting.

Flower of Fairfield—A sport from Crimson Rambler, which it resembles; brilliant crimson clusters from spring till late autumn.

Lady Gay—The flowers cherry-pink.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Semi-double, three to six flowers on each spray. Has received several gold medals.

Philadelphia Rambler—Flowers large, double and of a light crimson color.

Pink Rambler—Similar to White Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Silver Moon—Pure white in color with yellow stamens. Very attractive variety. Foliage bronzy green; flower stems very long, fragrance lasting.

Thousand Beauty or Tausendschoen—Delicate shade of flushed pink, changing to rosy-carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in colorings.

White Rambler—Flowers very fragrant. Color pure white.

Yellow Rambler—Sweet-scented; large clusters; very light yellow.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large; flowers in clusters, a rampant grower.

Crested Moss—Deep pink colored buds. A fragrant, very beautiful Rose.

Perpetual, White—Grows in clusters; mossy.

Pink Moss—A great favorite.

Rugosa Roses and Hybrids

For massing or hedge planting, the Rugosa cannot be excelled. The hybrids are attractive in the garden.

Hugonis—Blossoms three weeks earlier than most other roses. The beautiful Golden Rose of China.

Rosa Rugosa—An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; flowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

Alba—The habit and foliage is similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant.

Conrad, Ferdinand Meyer—A strong, robust grower; stout stems. Flower clear silvery rose, large, double; delightfully fragrant.

Mme. George Bruant—Free-blooming, white variety; strong grower, blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

Baby Rambler and Dwarf Polyantha Roses

A type of Rose which is very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens, about 18 in. high, producing in great profusion from early until severe frost immerses trusses of small flowers.

American Pillar—One of the Polyantha roses. A fine shade of pink with clear white eye. Very large flowers, produced in large clusters.

Baby Rambler, Red—Grows 18 to 24 inches. Flowers are borne in clusters of 20 to 30 or more. Fine for bordering driveways.

Baby Rambler, Pink—Blossoms in masses, making a delightful showing until late fall.

Baby Rambler, White—Habits of growth and bloom same as Pink Baby Rambler. Flowers creamy white.

Baby Doll (Tip-Top)—True tri-color. The most unique variety of this class. Shades of Old Gold, Lavender, Pink and Tinted White. Very dwarf. A dainty little rose.

Erna Teschendorf—Deep crimson which does not fade; very valuable.

Above are what we consider the cream of the Rose Family, but we are able to supply many other varieties, including Noisettes, Climbing Teas, Climbing Hybrid Teas, Rosa Rugosa, and Wichuriana.



Climbing American Beauty

Jessie—Glowing crimson; the finest red to grow.

Lafayette—A strong growing, very profuse flowering Polyantha; crimson-scarlet in the bud. It is borne in clusters of good size, about the size of Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Coral Cluster—The most brilliant coral-pink Polyantha Rose introduced to date. Comes to us from England. The very finest of its type.

F. J. Grotendorst—The Baby Rambler Rugosa. Develops into a bush several feet tall. Blossoms all season long without the least let up. Covering the entire plant with the pretty Baby Rambler Roses. Very hardy.

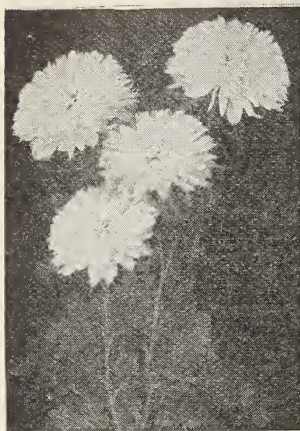
Tree Roses

On a New Type Rosa Rugosa Stock. Selected because of its vigorous growing qualities and straight stem. They are far superior to the **Ordinary Tree Roses.** Have them in red, dark red, light pink, white, also ramblers.

Rose Culture

Roses succeed best in a deep, rich, clay loam soil. Spade up the ground to the depth of 15 inches thoroughly. Use a liberal amount of well-rotted cow or horse manure. The manure must be **well rotted** and **mixed thoroughly** through the soil.

How to plant—Place stock in soft water forty-eight hours before setting; prune off all the broken roots. When setting be careful to straighten out the roots and press the dirt solidly around them. Roses should be set with the bud 4 inches under the ground. After setting, cut the tops off 6 inches from the ground, and the strong plants 8 inches, either fall or spring setting. Water often, except when freezing. If it is in the spring cover the top of the bed 2 inches deep with good rotted manure. If fall set, hoe the dirt **up around the stalk** three or four inches, and when cold weather sets in, hoe the dirt **clear to the top**, and press solid, cover four inches deep with fresh horse manure which should have plenty of straw in it; leave this on all winter. In the spring, remove the manure and level ground, put two inches of this manure on top, work it into the ground.



Hardy Chrysanthemums



Hardy Phlox



Platycodon

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These are plants which may be left permanently in the open ground. Their foliage dies down each fall, and the roots send out new growth each spring.

The Perennials offered here may be planted either fall or spring.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (Yucca) Filamentosa—Of tropical appearance, sword-like foliage and upright branched spikes of fragrant creamy-white flowers. 4 to 6 feet. June and July.

ACHILLEA—"The Pearl." Pure white double, particularly good for cutting.

Achillea tomentosa—A golden species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. 2 feet. June to September.

ACONITUM Autumnale—A tall plant. With spikes of showy, blue, helmet-shaped flowers. August, September.

ANEMONE (Wildflower)—The Japanese Anemones are well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce, and are very fine for cutting. All colors.

ANTHEMIS (Marguerite) Tinctoria—A profuse bloomer and very showy. Lemon-yellow color. A good border plant. 2 feet. June to September.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—The Columbines have an established place in all old-fashioned gardens. May and June. Shades of blue, purple and scarlet.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy or Starwort)—In the fall of year they make a grand sight, and if the right selection be planted, will keep the garden gay from June until frost. All varieties and colors.

BLEEDING HEART (Dicentra)—Old time favorite, drooping, heart-shaped flowers of white and old rose. May to July.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia) Velutina—Long graceful stems bearing beautiful lilac colored clusters of miniature flowers, 4 to 5 feet. July to frost. (See Shrubs.)

CAMPANULA glomerata (Bellflower or Bluebells)—Blossoms borne in clusters on long stems. June. Blue.

Campanula medium—The well known Canterbury Bell. Flowers large. Blue and white. June.

C. persicifolia alba—White flowers of immense size. 2 feet. June, July.

C. rotundifolia (the Scotch Harebell)—A pretty plant, well deserving of its popularity. 1 foot. June, August.

COREOPSIS—Flowers rich golden yellow. Very fine for cutting.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Our collection of hardy chrysanthemums is of the finest, the following being a choice selection of the best in size and color:

Autumn Beauty—Golden brown. **Klondike**—Deep brilliant yellow.

Eva—Clear pink. **Minta**—Light pink.

Favorite—Bright pink. **Queen of Whites**—Creamy white.

Gold Queen—Clear yellow. **Rosea**—Bright red.

India—Indian Red. **Snowclad**—Pure white.

CONVALLARI Amajalis (Lily of the Valley)—The well-known Lily of the Valley. There is a corner in every garden where a few of these old favorites should be planted. Our stock is well established and will give good satisfaction.

DAISY SHASTA (Alaska)—Beautiful white flower.

DELPHINIUM (LARKSPUR)

DELPHINIUM—These stately flowers differ from others in appealing charm. Rare beauty of varying shades through white and turquoise blue to deepest indigo and violet. June to August.

Delphinium Azureum—A beautiful azure blue, varying to white.

Delphinium Belladonna—Everblooming; sky blue color; dwarf growing; flowers till frost. 2 feet.

Delphinium Chinense—Low growing, with gentian-blue flowers.

Delphinium Formosum—Dark blue with white center; very hardy and free-flowering.

Delphinium Gold Medal—Strong vigorous habit with flowers on spikes two feet long or more. Flowers light shades of blue.

DIANTHUS Barbatus—The well-known Sweet William, in many colors. Blooms continuously all summer, and is one of the easiest to cultivate. All varieties.

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE)

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—The Digitalis likes a little shade or a cool, somewhat moist place, though doing well under generally fair conditions.

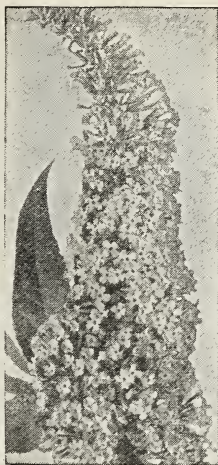
Digitalis grandiflora—Yellow flowers; quite rare. June and July. Also all other varieties and colors.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis palustris)—The old-fashioned forget-me-not. Dainty blue.

FUNKIA (Day Lily)—The day lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality. All varieties.



Hollyhocks



Bloom of Butterfly Bush

GAILLARDIA (BLANKET FLOWER)

No plant in the hardy garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere. Colors crimson, yellow and brown.

Helleborus (Christmas Rose)—Produces its beautiful blossoms very early in the spring. Flowers 2 or 3 inches across.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily)—The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow day lilies are among the most popular of hardy plants. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way.

Hemerocallis flava—Lemon-yellow. Very fragrant and one of the best. June.

Hemerocallis fulva—The old-fashioned bronze day lily. August.

HIBISCUS, Mallow—A desirable plant for the hardy border. Loves moist soil. Colors: Crimson, pink, white. Other varieties—Moscheutos, crimson; Crimson Eye, white. Flowers 6 inches in diameter.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea Rosea)—The doubles are in six colors, the very best strains of white, red, yellow, maroon, salmon and pink; singles mixed.

IRIS.

Beautiful flowering, hardy, bulbous plants which bloom early in the spring.

Iris, Aurea—Solid, bright yellow; very fine.

Iris, Madame Chereau—White, elegantly frilled with violet. One of the best. Very effective for edging.

Iris, Pallida Prosperden—Light and deep lilac.

Iris, Queen of May—Light lilac, blending to white.

PAEONIES (Herbaceous)

A noble flower, almost rivaling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. They blossom early in June. Our collection has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct varieties. Do not plant too deep. Do not cover crowns more than 2 inches.

NAMED VARIETIES

P. Officinalis—The common Paeonia. Comes in pink, red and white. Order by color.

Alba Superba—White, large and full, touched with carmine.

Baron Rothschild—Outside petals rose, salmon center, sweet, distinct.

Caroline Mather—Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.

Couronne d'Or—Snowy white with crimson blotches in center.

Duchess de Nemours—Pure white crown, sulphur white collar. Fragrant, early.

Duke of Wellington—White sulphur center.

Edulis Superba—Soft pink, profuse, early.

Elegans—Dark pink, salmon center, loose, fine, very fragrant.

Festiva—White, outside petals shell pink.

Festiva Maxima—Creamy white with small center of carmine; round, early, sweet.

Francols Ortegat—Purplish crimson with brilliant golden yellow antlers.

Humel—Large, full rose color flowers; late, one of the best.

La Sublime—Crimson, fragrant, very fine, full flowers.

Louls Van Houtte—A fine dark cherry red; very double.

Mme. Crousse—One of the best whites.

Rosea Grandiflora—Rosy crimson, very double, early.

Triumph du Nord—Violet rose, lilac shade.

Queen Victoria (Whitley)—Pure white, one of the best standard varieties for cut flowers.

Victor Lemans—Rosy outside, white center, spotted with carmine.

PAPAVER bracteatum (Poppy)—Crimson scarlet, with black spots.

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Dwarf form; bright yellow flowers.

Papaver orientale—Large, bright crimson. June.

PHLOX

For producing a grand show of color they have no equal; they produce a fine effect when grouped with other plants and may be depended upon to furnish brightness after the shrubs are done blooming. Blossoms early summer until late fall.

Amazon—Large pure white flowers.

Boule de Feu—Brilliant scarlet; dwarf.

Flambeau—Bright orange red, dark center.

Fraulein G. Von Lassburg—Pure white.

Isabey—Beautiful salmon pink.

L'Esperance—Lavender pink, white center.

Pantheon—Large salmon pink flowers.

Pecheur d'Island—Pure white, large, early.

R. P. Struthers—Brilliant red.

Richard Wallace—White, violet center.

Sunset—Dark rosy-pink.

Wm. Robinson—Salmon rose, pink center.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bellflower)—Handsome flowers, with a flowering season lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue, but they often come white or variegated.

RUDBECKIA (CONE-FLOWER).

Keep the garden bright during the hot days of summer. A rich yellow color, with cone-shaped, brown centers. Other varieties: Blackeyed Susan, Golden Glow and Maxima.

Stokesia (Corn Flower) Aster—Blue. July to September.

TRITOMA (Red-hot-Poker Plant)—Has sword-like leaves and dense spikes of fiery red flowers, borne on a stiff stem, 3 to 4 feet high. Needs protection in winter. Vermilion-scarlet flowers changing to orange. July and August.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)—Very attractive, and much resemble large buttercups. Yellow. Large. May and June.

YUCCA—See Adam's Needle, page 26.



Festiva Maxima Peonies

Ornamental and Shade Trees

With Trees and Shrubs we emphasize natural features of the earth's contours, screen unsightly views and give the sky line a more interesting outline.

It is possible, by careful and judicious planting, to give even a small piece of property an extensive appearance and greatly enhance its value and selling possibilities. Without trees the Home Grounds are barren and uninteresting.

We offer such trees as have value for lawn, avenue or park planting. Trees noted for symmetrical shape, irregular shape, compact head, open head, majestic size, dwarf size, beautiful bloom, and for rich color of foliage. **Our patrons should observe that many of the ornamental trees are not beautiful or graceful at the age at which they are sold and planted.** This is beyond the control of the nurseryman. Trees planted and given time to develop will give satisfactory results.

ALMOND, Dwarf Double Rose Flowering—A small shrub producing, in May, small, rose-like flowers.

Almond, Dwarf Double White—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

ARALIA, Spinosa—A native plant valuable for producing tropical effects.

ASH (Fraxinus), Green Ash—Does not grow as tall as White Ash.

Ash, White—The native ash.

BEECH, American—Well-known native sort.

Beech, Purple-Leaved—Dark purplish foliage.

Beech, Rivers—Crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.



Majestic Sugar Maple

SUGAR MAPLE

The Sugar Maple is Chieftain of its kind. Famous for its brilliant autumn coloring; neat and sturdy form. Valuable for the production of sugar. As a permanent shade tree we can offer nothing of more value than this. It grows well in all except wet soils; roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow about its trunk. We unreservedly recommend it as the best Maple.

BIRCH, Canoe or Paper Birch—This magnificent tree has gathered about it more poetic associations than any other native tree.

Birch, Common White—A well-known variety.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace.

CATALPA BUNGEI

Commonly known as the Umbrella Tree. The branches form a globe-shaped head at the top of a straight stem. Leaves are very large, dark green, heart-shaped. This is one of the most popular trees in our list and particularly desirable for formal effects.

Catalpa, Speciosa—This is a tropical looking tree, and flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. A very attractive lawn tree.

CHERRY (Cerasus)—A handsome ornamental tree. Large double white flowers.

CRAB, Bechtel's Flowering—A medium-sized, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with pink roses. Flowers large, fragrant and beautiful.

DOGWOOD, White Flowering—Foliage turns in the autumn to a deep red. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy.

Dogwood, Red Flowering—A valuable variety, producing beautiful carmine flowers.

ELM, American White—A native tree of large size.

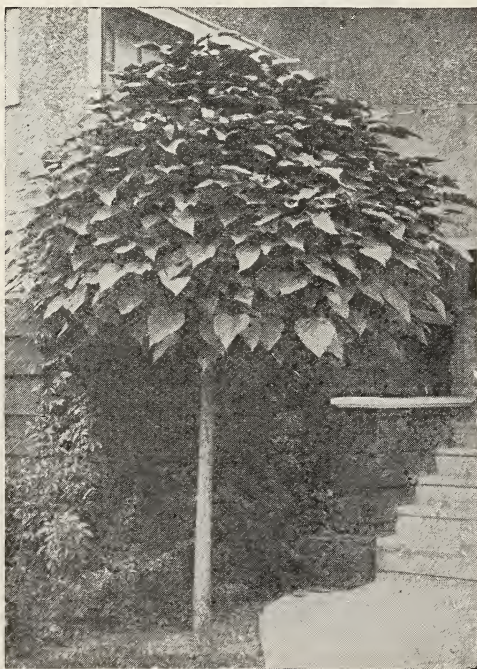
Elm, Camperdown Weeping—The foliage luxuriant; it forms a fine-shaped head and is hardy.

Elm, Cork—Short, spreading branches, forming an oblong top.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White Flowering—A beautiful well-known tree; dark green foliage and showy flowers in Spring.

Horse Chestnut, Glabra (Ohio Buckeye)—A native of the Western States; flowers yellow; blooms early.

JUDAS TREE, AMERICAN (C. Canadensis)—A very ornamental tree with heart-shaped leaves, profusion of delicate pink flowers.



Catalpa Bungei

LABURNUM, Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June.

LARCH, European—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree.

LINDEN, AMERICAN—A rapid-growing, open-head or spreading tree, with large leaves.

Linden, European—A very fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all its parts than American.

Linden, White-Leaved European—A vigorous growing tree, with foliage whitish underneath; smooth above.

MAGNOLIA (*Acuminata*)—A magnificent tree, producing in June yellow flowers tinted with bluish purple.

Magnolia, Soulangiana—A beautiful decorative tree for individual planting with magnificent white flowers in early Spring; very rare and highly prized.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE—A rare, beautiful tree from Japan.

MAPLES

MAPLE, Japan—Graceful, elegant foliage; leaves have most striking tint in the Spring and Fall.

Maple, Ginnala—Graceful shrub with handsome foliage. Bright red in Autumn. Hardier than the Japanese Maple and a strong competitor of them in beauty and effectiveness.

Maple, Ash-Leaved (*Negundo*)—A rapid-growing tree, with leaves and branches of a light green.

Maple, Norway (*Platanoides*)—Very popular on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower.

Maple, Red or Scarlet—Excellent habits. A very beautiful, compact tree for lawn or avenue. Foliage dense; gorgeous color in autumn.

Maple, Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*)—Young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color.

Maple, Silver-Leaved or White (*Dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade.

Maple, Sugar—See description and illustration on page 28.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved—Grows very rapidly, shoots are slender and drooping; has a decidedly graceful appearance.

MOUNTAIN ASH, American—We find Mountain Ash very susceptible to pests. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, European—It blossoms during the early spring, after which scarlet berries appear.

Mountain Ash, Oak-Leaved (*S. Quercifolia*)—Very showy whether in bloom or berry. It forms a compact, pyramidal head.

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

OAKS

OAK, American White (*Alba*)—One of the finest American trees.

Oak, Rubra (*Red Oak*)—A broad tree of rapid growth; large, rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall.



Oriental Plane or Sycamore

Oak, Scarlet (*Coccinea*)—A native tree of rapid growth; remarkable in Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Oak, Pin Oak—With age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting.

POPLAR

POPLAR, Balsam Gilead—Large droopy leaves. Tree grows rapidly and gives off Balsam odor.

Poplar, Bolleana—Resembles Lombardy Poplar. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving a distinct and striking appearance.

Poplar, Carolina—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form.

PEACH, Double Rose-Flowering—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Blooms in May.

Peach, Double White-Flowering—Exceedingly ornamental. Flowers double and pure white. Blooms in May.

PLANE TREE or SYCAMORE, Oriental Plane—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. Grows rapidly to grand size. Bold and picturesque. Leaves turn yellow in the fall.

PLUM, Prunus Pissardii (*Purple-leaved*)—A perfectly hardy, small-sized tree or shrub. The bark is black, and the leaves a rich purple, gorgeous to behold.

Plum, Prunus Triloba (*Double flowering*)—A very pretty little shrub, hardy and desirable. The flowers about an inch in diameter, semi-double, of a delicate pink color, appearing in May.

THORN, Double White—Flowers small, clear white and desirable.

Thorn, Paul's New Double—Bright crimson and very double flowers. One of the best.

TULIP TREE or WHITE WOOD, Tulipifera—One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin. Very desirable.

YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilia Intea*)—One of the finest native trees. Flowers very fragrant, pure white, and produced in long, drooping racemes in June.

WILLOW, American—Graceful and ornamental. Never grows large.

Willow, Babylonica—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Willow, Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*)—The best known of the finer weeping ornamental trees.

Willow, Thurlow Weeping—The hardest and best of the Willows.



Pin Oaks



Group Plantings of Evergreens at Entrances, Driveways, etc., are Particularly Effective



Evergreen Group Plantings are Almost Essential to Get the Best Effect in Home Ground Planting

Coniferous Evergreens

Beautiful winter and summer, Evergreens produce a pleasing effect from the time they are planted. No trees add greater dignity and distinction. Besides their value as specimens on the lawn, for screens and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering trees and shrubs of spring, the berries of autumn, or the light green, silver or golden growth of the smaller evergreens.

Our evergreens have been transplanted several times to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. When dug the roots are protected and burlapped.

ARBOR VITAE (Thuja)

American (T. Occidentalis)—One of the fine hedge evergreens. Very hardy and easily transplanted. Grows rapidly and stands shearing well.

—var. **T. Aurea**—Golden foliage; fine as an ornamental specimen or in groups.

—var. **T. Compacta**—Dense growth of dwarf habit, deep green and very fine in group plantings.

Globe-headed (T. Globosa)—Grows in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage.

Hovey's Golden (T. Hoveyi)—A fine American variety with excellent green foliage, globe form and of dwarf growth.

Pyramidalis—Dark green, compact foliage and remarkable erect form; perfectly hardy.

Siberian (T. Sibericus)—Exceedingly hardy, and keeps its fine color well during the winter.

Tom Thumb (T. Ellwangeriana)—A dwarf variety of very compact growth, valuable for small enclosures and low-growing hedges.

Vervaeue's (T. Vervaeueana)—Dense growing foliage which is variegated with yellow. Much used for hedges near dusty roads.

Cypress, Japan—See Retinospora.

FIR (Balsam)

Dark green foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. The odor is soothing and slumberous.

Silver Fir of Colorado—The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens.

JUNIPER (Juniperus)

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect.

J. pfitzeriana—Valuable spreading variety with silvery green foliage. Very desirable.

Virginiana (Red Cedar)—The King of all the Junipers. It is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our beautiful landscapes, rivaling the Italian Cypress in beauty; adapted for planting in all sections of the country. In its natural range, Red Cedar grows from Alaska down to Florida. The foliage and wood emits a pleasing, spicy, fragrant cedrus odor.

PINE (Pinus)

Austrian or Black (P. Austriaca)—A robust growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho)—An upright, small, beautiful pine bush.

Scotch (P. sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree; silvery green foliage.

RETINOSOPORA (Cypress, Japan)

Filifera—Has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other. It makes a unique specimen evergreen.

Filifera Aurea—A golden form of the preceding.

Plumosa—More compact growing than Filifera, and makes a nice ornamental tree.

Plumosa Aurea—One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. Makes a compact growth of much beauty.

Pisifera—Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine, feathery foliage.

Pisifera Aurea—A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful.

Squarrosa—This valued variety has steel-colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth.

SPRUCE (Picea)

Colorado Blue Spruce—A beautiful variety, the nearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit.

Douglas Spruce—Large conical form; leaves light green above glaucous below.

Hemlock—Delicate, dark colored foliage. Good for lawn and hedge.

Koster's Blue—A selected strain from the bluest tints of the Colorado Blue. It holds its color throughout the year.

Norway (A. excelsa)—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so.

American White—A tall tree, loose, spreading branches, and foliage silvery gray. Very bushy and valuable.

TAXUS (Yew)

Cuspidata (Japan Yew)—A rare and beautiful low-growing evergreen. Hardy as an oak. Deep green through the winter, even when exposed to sun and wind.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Rhododendron and the kindred shrubs are a heritage handed down for centuries as a fitting ornamentation for grounds. One is impressed, not only in America, but abroad with the old estates that seem incomplete without their setting of these flowering evergreen shrubs. The all-year-round decorative value, coupled with the beautiful flowering period, justify the choice and continued use of this material. Each variety is grown under conditions that result in perfect growth and extreme hardiness. In this day of high costs the use of this material provides the most economical solution of the ground-decoration problem.

Rhododendron maximum—Evergreen. Noblest of broad-leaved shrubs, blooming in July, with large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers.

Rhododendron carolinianum — Evergreen. Dark green, thick-set leaves, much smaller than **R. maximum** or **R. catawbiense**. Flower-clusters appear in the greatest profusion in early May, literally covering the plant with rose-colored blossoms.

Rhododendron catawbiense—Evergreen. Rich, lasting green foliage that does not rust. Very free bloomer in late May with large trusses of bright reddish purple flowers. Extremely hardy.

Kalmia latifolia—Evergreen. One of the finest evergreen shrubs with thick, shiny leaves, and pure white to pink wheel-shaped flowers appearing in May or June.

BULBS AND TUBERS For Spring Planting

Caladium (Elephant Ears)—A grand tropical looking plant; enormous leaves; attains height of 4 to 7 feet.

CANNAS

Give universal satisfaction. Bloom the entire summer. We offer a complete line and suggest the following:

DWARF VARIETIES

Buttercup—Yellow flowers.

David Harum—Orange-scarlet, spotted vermilion. Dark foliage.

Mrs. A. F. Conrad—Pink flowers.

Queen Charlotte—Golden-carmine, centers of scarlet.

Souvenir d'A. Crozy—Scarlet.

The Express—Rich vermilion.

TALL VARIETIES

Aiphonse Bouvier—The weeping Canna. Brilliant cardinal. Droops gracefully. 5 to 6 feet.

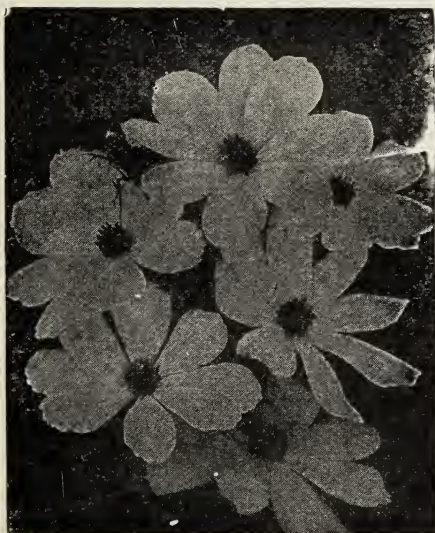
Burbank—Lemon-yellow. 6 feet.

Black Beauty—Leaves 2 to 2½ feet long. Claret-maroon, bronze-black luster, 5 feet.

King Humbert—Heart-shaped leaves. Purple-brown over bronze. Orchid-like flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

DAHLIAS

Your attention is called to the wonderful new introduction—**MIGNON DAHLIA**, the Dwarf Bedder, from France. Single varieties that make wonderful bedding plants, attaining a height of 18 inches. Colors are brilliant. Flowers from late June continually until killed by frost. The showiest flower in the garden. Ten individual colors: Brown, Orange, Red, Saffron, Yellow, Canary, Pink, White, Crimson, Purple. All have yellow centers.



Mignon Dahlias

We also offer other Dark Red, Scarlet, Purple, Pink, White, Yellow and Variegated. Order by colors.

Gladioli—They give a succession of bloom from July to November. Strikingly beautiful. Colors Cream, Blue, Pink, Purple, Red, Scarlet, White, Yellow and Variegated. Order by color.

Tuberose—One of the beautiful summer flowering plants. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers. Delightfully fragrant.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Do not order for Spring Delivery.

Crocus—Opens among the first flowers of early spring in a cold, dull time when bright colors are appreciated. Colors Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.

Galanthus (Snowdrop)—The earliest of spring flowering Bulbs. Admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in sun-sheltered spot.

Hyacinths—Deservedly popular bulbous plant. One of the most beautiful and useful of all spring blossoming bulbs. Easy of culture. Outdoor planting October to December. Colors dark blue, light blue, pink, purple, red, yellow and white.

Jonquils—Bright yellow flowers suitable for house or garden culture.

LILIES

Possess many charms. Rich and varied in color. Stately and handsome in habit. Thrive best in a dry, rich soil. Require very little care and bloom most freely year after year.

Auratum—Gold banded. White studded with chocolate; crimson striped through the center with yellow.

Harrissii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet shape, pure white.

Longiflorum (Japanese Easter Lily)—Pure white.

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—Scarlet shading to yellow, spotted with purplish-brown.

Speciosum Magnificum—Rich deep red.

Tigrinum Splendens (Tiger Lily)—Bright, orange-scarlet with dark spots. Fine.

Candidum (Madonna Lily)—Delightfully fragrant, waxy white flowers; easy culture.

Narcissus—Admirably adapted for garden or pot culture.

TULIPS

Give a gorgeous show of blooms during early spring. Thrive in almost any soil. Plant October to December. Mulch after ground is frozen.

Single—Colors pink, blue, red, white, yellow and variegated.

Darwin Tulips—A strain of long-stemmed, late-blooming, self-colored, various colors mixed.

Double Tulips—In colors of pink, purple, red, yellow and white.

Parrot Tulips—Curiously enlarged, cut or frayed petals and odd color markings.

GRASSES

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Erianthus.

Eulalia Japonica (Zebra Grass).

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Barberry	18	Evergreen Trees	30	Moss Roses	25	Tamarix	21
Beech	28	Exochorda	19	Mountain Ash	29	Taxus	30
Bignonia	22	Forsythia	19	Mulberry, Weeping	29	Thorn	29
Birch	28	Forget-me-not	26	Nectarines	14	Transplanting Trees and Shrubs	32
Blackberries	16	Fringe	19	Nuts	17	Tritoma	27
Bleeding Heart	26	Funkia	26	Oak	29	Trollius	27
Box	18	Gaillardia	27	Ornamental Trees	28-29	Trumpet Vine	22
Butterfly Bush	18-26	Gladioli	31	Paeonies	27	Tulip Tree	29
Bulbs	31	Gooseberries	14	Papaver	27	Tulips	31
Calycanthus	19	Grapes	15	Peach Fig	29	Weigella	21
Campanula	26	Grasses	31	Peaches	8-9	Wichuriana Rose	25
Cannas	31	Halesia	19	Pears	12	Willow	29
Catalpa	28	Hemerocallis	27	Pears, Dwarf	12	Wistaria	22
Celastrus	22	Herbaceous Perennials	26	Phlox	27	Yellow Wood	29
Cherries	10	Hibiscus	27	Pine	23	Yucca	26
Cherry Fig	28	Hollyhock	27	Platycodon	27		
Chrysanthemum	26	Honeysuckle	19-22	Plums	10-12		
Cinnamon Vine	22	Horse Chestnut	28	Plum, Fig	29		
Clematis	22						
Clethra Alnifolia	13						

To Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

PREPARATION OF TREES OR OTHER STOCK—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots is unavoidable. No permanent injury will result from this, but the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the tops absolutely necessary. Therefore, prune off broken ends of roots, if any. Cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care to prune in such a manner as will develop a well formed head, to admit air and light freely. Evergreens, the beauty of which depends on their natural form, should be pruned very little. Great pains should be taken in planting and caring for stock. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, well packed. Water frequently.

PLANTING—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the tree to its proper depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. Pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots. **Omission to pack the earth solidly** is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the earth settles. Remove the label. If left on, the wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded three or four inches.

MULCHING—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say, two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and at an even temperature.

WATERING—All newly planted nursery stock is greatly benefited by frequent watering. Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Perennials, Bulbs, etc., are exceptionally susceptible to an abundance of water. Best applied in the evening.

ROSES, Privet, Hedge, Shrubs, must be severely pruned back. The roots of all stock are given a better opportunity to make a quick start if proper pruning is practiced. Early blooming and beauty of form and foliage will result.

AFTER-CULTURE—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least a foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of any large branches will be avoided.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES

Apples. Standard, 25 to 40 feet each way.	Nectarines. 16 to 18 feet each way.
Apples. Dwarf, 15 feet each way.	Quinces. 12 feet each way.
Pears. Standard, 20 to 25 feet each way.	Currants. 3 to 4 feet each way.
Pears. Dwarf, 15 feet each way.	Gooseberries. 3 to 4 feet each way.
Cherries. 18 to 20 feet each way.	Raspberries. 3 to 4 feet each way.
Plums. 16 to 18 feet each way.	Blackberries. 6 to 8 feet each way.
Peaches. 16 to 18 feet each way.	Strawberries. 1½ to 3½ feet each way.
Apricots. 16 to 18 feet each way.	Grapes. 8 to 10 feet each way.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES APART

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet	2,904	20 feet by 20 feet	108
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210	25 feet by 25 feet	69
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	8 feet by 10 feet	545	30 feet by 30 feet	48
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	10 feet by 10 feet	435	33 feet by 33 feet	40
4 feet by 1 foot	10,899	15 feet by 15 feet	193	40 feet by 40 feet	27
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	16 feet by 16 feet	170	50 feet by 50 feet	17
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	18 feet by 18 feet	134		

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number and the quotient will be the number of plants required.

SPRAYING—We will gladly supply you detailed information on your spraying requirements. By writing to your State Agricultural Department they will supply you free with valuable bulletins and formulae.



MRS. J. H. LAING



RED LETTER
DAY

7



LA FRANCE



K. A. VICTORIA



EXCELSA



BETTY



RED
RADIANCE



9

GORGEOUS



GRUSS AN
TEPLITZ



LIGULA



BERBERIS
THUNBERGII



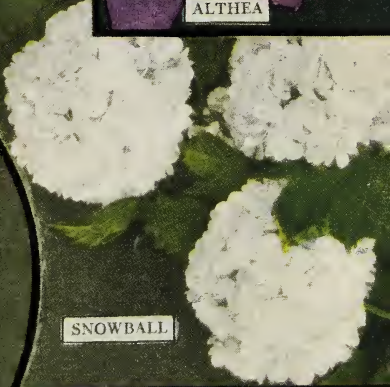
ALTHEA



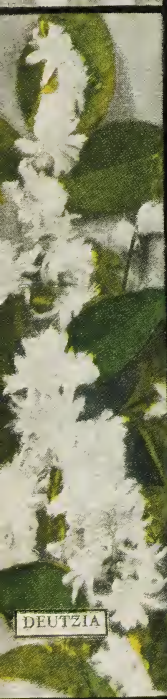
SPIREA
VAN HOUTTEI



BUSH HONEYSUCKLE



SNOWBALL



DEUTZIA



SPIREA
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WATERER



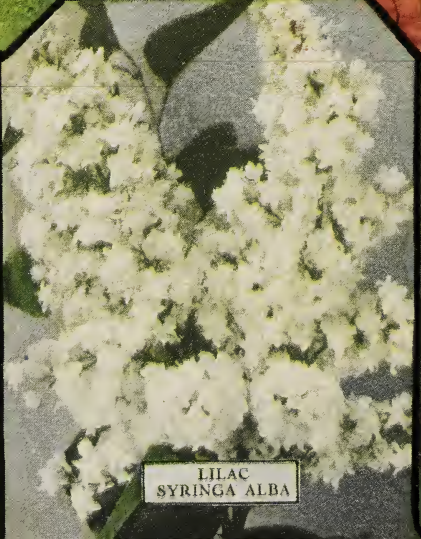
HYDRANGEA
HILLS OF SNOW



FORSYTHIA



CALIFORNIA
PRIVET HEDGE



LILAC
SYRINGA ALBA



MOCK ORANGE